FBIS DAILY REPORT

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The FBIS DAILY REPORT for 14 January 1982, No. 009, was not published.

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PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ELECTS CARCANI PREMIER

AU141755 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Report by special correspondent Timo Luto on the 14 January proceedings of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in the Eighth Session of the Ninth Legislature -- in Tirana]

[Text] The Eighth Session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist of Albania began its proceedings this afternoon at 1700. [recorded applause]

The deputies [words indistinct] welcomed with applause the entry of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Comrades Adil Carcani, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Kadri Hazbiu, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Ramiz Alia, Rita Marko, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Quirjako Mihali; Deputy Chairmen of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Myslim Peza, Spiro Koleka and Shefqet Peci, and members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government.

Comrade Simon Stefani, chairman of the People's Assembly, opened the session. He proposed the following agenda for the proceedings:

1. Appointment of the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the presentation by him of the composition and program of the Council of Ministers.

2. Report by the Council of Ministers on the draft of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the years 1981-85, and on the draft plan and state budget for 1982.

3. Approval of the bill for the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the years 1981-85.

4. Approval of the bill for the state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1982.

5. Approval of the bill for the state budget for 1982.

6. Approval of the decrees passed by the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

Following the approval of the agenda, the session proceeds to examine the first point of the agenda pertaining to the appointment of the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the representation by him of the composition and program of the Council of Ministers. In this connection, the assembly was addressed by Comrade Enver Hoxha:

[Begin Hoxha recording] [prolonged applause] Comrade deputies, in the name of the AWP Central Committee, I propose to the People's Assembly that Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the Politburo, be entrusted with the duty of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, [applause] and that he be charged with the task of presenting to the People's Assembly the composition of the Council of Ministers that he will head.

Comrade Adil is a well-known cadre with great leading experience in the affairs of the party and state. He is loyal and has constantly and tirelessly worked and fought to implement and defend the Marxist-Leninist line and ideology of our glorious party.

The AWP Central Committee is convinced that the Council of Ministers headed by Comrade Adil Carcani will honorably fulfill all the very important tasks deriving from the Constitution and determined by the Eighth AWP Congress. I am convinced that the comrade deputies will unanimously approve Comrade Adil Carcani's candidacy. [applause] [end recording]

After Comrade Enver Hoxha's proposal was put to the vote, it was approved unanimously by the deputies. With that, the first sitting of the Eighth Session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly was concluded.

The next session is to open tomorrow morning at 0900. When the session was concluded, Comrade Enver Hoxha went into the hall and talked cordially with the deputies, amidst applause.

## Biography of New Premier

AU141820 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Unattributed biography of Adil Carcani, new chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] Comrade Adil Carcani was born in 1922. He was inspired by communist ideas since his early youth, and following the country's fascist occupation, from the beginning he joined the antifascist movement for the country's liberation.

He became a member of the Albanian Communist Party in July 1942. Comrade Adil Carcani took an active part in the national liberation struggle. He was appointed to responsible positions in the units of the National Liberation Army: deputy commissar of the 7th Assault Brigade and, later on, commissar of the 4th Division.

After the liberation, he was appointed to important state and party functions: at first he was political secretary of the AWP district committee in Shkoder and Durres. Later on, he became general secretary of the prime minister's office, deputy minister and minister of industry and mining. He has been deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers since 1965.

From the time of the Second AWP Congress in 1952, Comrade Adil Carcani has been elected to the AWP Central Committee plenum. At the Third AWP Congress, he was elected candidate Politburo member and has been a member of the Politburo since the Fourth AWP Congress.

As a loyal son of the party and the people, and a distinguished leader of the country, he has always enjoyed their respect and affection. He has been elected deputy of the People's Assembly in all legislatures since 1950. Comrade Adil Carcani has at all times loyally implemented and defended the Marxist-Leninist ideology and the party's teachings. He has fought consistently against all internal and external imperialist and revisionist enemies of all hues. Comrade Adil Carcani has made a great contribution in the consolidation of our party and our socialist state, in the development and progress of the economy and the country's defense, as well as in loyally implementing the principled Marxist-Leninist foreign policy of our party and state.

## Hoxha at 15 Jan Session

AU151310 Tirana ATA in English 1200 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Tirana, 15 Jan (ATA) -- The second sitting of the 8th Session of the 9th Legislature of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania opened today before noon. Comrade Enver Hoxha and the other party and state leaders were welcomed with ardent applause and acclamations when they stepped in the hall. At this sitting the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, presented the program and the makeup of the government.

POLISH DEVELOPMENTS, PROSPECTS REVIEWED

'Decisive Step'

AU141430 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jan 82 p 6

[Milan Jelinek article: "The Beginning of a Difficult Path; 1 Month Since the Proclamation of the State of Emergency in Poland"]

[Excerpts] One month is not a long time. But during this month the Polish people have taken a large and decisive step -- the first and most important step. They are countering anarchy and arbitrariness with order and with adherence to legality; the "strike craze" of antisocialist forces with a revival of respect and calm for creative work. They emphatically intervened against the organizers of economic disintegration and the rapidly approaching economic collapse of the country, and took resolute steps against the prophets of confrontation, terror, bloodshed and civil war.

The adopted measures were inevitable and urgent; the least procrastination could have resulted in immense consequences.

In the days preceding 13 December, the tension had heightened to the utmost. At its last sessions in Radom and Gdansk "Solidarity's" leadership declared through its chief, Walesa, the tactics of a "lightning maneuver"; it set up stormtroops, its own "shock troops," and an attack against, and the occupation of, the buildings of Warsaw Radio and Television was planned for 17 December; the "days of settling accounts with the communists" were being proclaimed throughout the country; and a general strike was being prepared. The absolute incapacitation of the state was to have become the prerequisite for a violent act against the party and the government, for a take-over of power. Once again the historical lesson was confirmed; socialism has to know how to defend itself, it also has the right to do this. It is impossible to conduct a discussion with the inveterate enemies of socialism, with anticommunist fanatics and adventurers, many of whom are in the pay of imperialist subversionist centers and espionage services. The state of emergency in Poland and the setting up of the Military Council of National Salvation was an act of defense. An absolutely inevitable act. It was made imperative by the duty to defend the socialist Constitution and the laws of the Polish People's Republic -- by the high and indivisible responsibility for the Polish working people's fate, welfare and future.

The enemies of socialism in the West, the anticommunists of all colors, are spouting anger and hatred today. The most powerful country of imperialism, the United States, is fanning out an anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign; it is even proclaiming sanctions, and trying to go over into an offensive against the states of real socialism and against the international communist movement. Other capitalist states are finding themselves in its tow, often after gross pressure by the U.S. Government; this was also witnessed by the extraordinary Monday session of the NATO council's states.

Imperialism is not concealing its indignation. Once again its global strategy has failed -- one of its attempts to weaken the unity of the socialist community, to tear some country out of the union of states of real socialism.

The situation in Poland is now gradually calming down. Life is returning to normal; after a long time the economic, social and political structures of the state can again function unhindered. The positive development is indubitable. Nevertheless the problems must be seen in their entire complexity.

The attempt of counterrevolutionaries at active resistance against the state of emergency and other actions for the defense of socialism has failed. The "Solidarity" leadership, like other subversive organizations, counted on a clash. In the first days of the state of emergency it strove to carry out strikes in almost 200 places.

The events in the Wujek, Piast and Ziemowit mines were fragments of a script of the power putsch that was being prepared, which its organizers had no time to carry out. As all political adventurers, loyal to the doctrines of the bourgeois ideology, they overestimated their possibilities. In the decisive moment the overwhelming majority of Polish people did not acquiesce in these base plans. The resolute course of the patriotic forces, of the army and security corps, dashed the weapons from the hands of terrorists even before they had time to raise them.

As the Polish representatives themselves state, not all groups of the population in the Polish People's Republic are correctly orienting themselves in the situation and fully realizing the gravity of the situation and of the threats contained in the past critical development; they have not yet penetrated the complicated problems to the necessary depth and extent. The representatives realize very realistically that the battle for the people's minds is neither simple, nor short-term. For months Poland was being flooded by heckling literacure, full of nationalist, chauvinist, anticommunist and anti-Soviet filth, lies, and slanders; forgeries and falsifications of history, slapped up in the workshops of Western artisans for psychologic warfare, appeared. In some places the poison penetrated, seeped in, left traces, confused, and prevented a realistic, sober and truthful assessment of events.

The party of Polish communists has an irreplaceable role in the process now embarked upon by the country. It is the leading force in Polish society, a member of the large family of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement. The successful, speediest continuation of normalization in the country depends on how it succeeds in activating its ranks, in cementing the membership base and winning the largest possible support of Poland's working people for the real program of the way out of the crisis.

Undoubtedly it is faced by an important task -- to draw a lesson from the mistakes of the past and from the critical development that was halted on 13 December. The Polish comrades have lived, in all bitterness, through the danger following from a lack of respect for the pivotal principles of building socialism, from violations of the norms of Leninist party life, from the neglect of contacts with the masses and of the improvement of socialist democracy. They have learnt -- deplorably, against the background of the bitter development that was directed toward a national catastrophe -- that a Marxist-Leninist party cannot implement an unrealistic economic policy, ignore the education of working people in the spirit of internationalism and, above all, fail to take steps against antisocialist, counterrevolutionary forces both resolutely and in time.

The Polish friends enjoy our full support and the sympathies of our peoples; they can rely on the assistance and experience of the Czechoslovak people, as well as of the people of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of socialism, who are their protection and support in their complicated, difficult struggle.

## U.S. 'Interference'

AU131241 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jan 82 p 7

[Pavol Minarik's commentary in the column "Word on the Events": "Interference -- in Whose Interests?"]

[Excerpts] From the very moment that the Poles themselves adopted serious measures in the interest of consolidating their own country, the leading American representatives have been striving to prepare a harsh blockade of Poland. At the same time the United States is pressing its Western allies to start implementing strict "sanctions" -- like those against Poland -- against the Soviet Union for approving the introduction of the state of emergency in Poland. The current session of the NATO countries' ministers of foreign affairs is also being held with the same intention: to push through "sanctions" against Poland and the Soviet Union.

By using extortionary methods, Reagan and his team are claiming the right to determine the course of events in the Polish People's Republic. They are unceremoniously demanding that Poland revert to the situation before 13 December 1981, hypocritically claiming that this is not interference in the internal affairs of another state.

The most inveterate enemies of socialism always found support and protection among the most reactionary American circles.

The preparation of the counterrevolutionary conspiracy in Poland even went so far that the United States was already deciding on the functions of extremist "Solidarity" bosses and their advisers in the government which was to be set up after the coup d'etat. But all this did not materialize. The resolute action of the Polish Armed Forces has prevented a tragedy which was being prepared by Poland's domestic and foreign enemies.

The reports coming in from various parts of Poland testify that life in the country is gradually becoming normal. Even today there is no doubt that the costs of the state of emergency are incomparably lower than the enormous damages caused by "Solidarity's" anarchy prior to the introduction of the state of emergency. However, at the same time it is impossible to belittle the difficulties still existing in the country. In fact, the extremists of the "independent trade unions" had succeeded in causing considerable damage to the country's national economy. Many people succumbed to "Solidarity's" demagogic propaganda and retreated before its physical pressure and direct terror. The consequences of this activity can be seen at every step. Not everything has already been overcome. There are problems even in the party itself. It is known that not all PZPR members have passed the severe test of sharp political battle. The renewal and consolidation of party ranks, the increased offensive by the party, and the party's influence on the life of the collective and the entire society -- these are the tasks now facing the Polish communists and demanding a solution.

NATO SCORED FOR COMMUNIQUE, 'IMAGINARY FIGURES'

Views 'Interference'

LD141458 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement on the extraordinary session of the foreign ministers of NATO member states held in Brussels on 11 January 1982.

In the statement the ministry notes that the discussion of the internal affairs of a sovereign state -- the Polish People's Republic -- and the declaration adopted at the session, is in contravention of the fundamental norms of international law, the UN Charter, and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The statement says: It is known that for a long time the United States has been supporting antisocialist forces in Poland who aim at the overthrow of the socialist system. The economic and other sanctions adopted by the United States Government against Poland and the Soviet Union are a gross interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic at a time when the process of consolidation has been started. The NATO declaration distorts objective facts and includes totally unfounded statements which say that the current development in the country of our northern neighbor is being decided by the Soviet Union and by other socialist states. Czechoslovakia fully respects the fact that the declaration of the emergency state [vyjimecny stav] is in line with the Constitution and the valid laws of the Polish People's Republic and that this measure has been dictated by an urgent necessity to prevent bloodshed and civil war.

The statement further underlines that the method of solving the situation in Poland is a purely national affair of the Polish People's Republic.

Only Poland has the right to choose the appropriate measures against the activity of those forces which drove the Polish people toward bloodshed and national catastrophe with unimaginable internal and international consequences.

Czechoslovakia has always been in support of detente and the development of beneficial relations and cooperation in Europe. To this end Czechoslovakia has been and is endeavoring to achieve positive results at the Madrid meeting of the participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, now in session. The attempts of the United States Government and some of its NATO allies to bring up at this meeting questions which are an internal affair of a participating state are in gross variance with the Helsinki Final Act and represent an overt attempt to torpedo the results achieved so far at these deliberations.

The declaration adopted at the NATO session confirms that the United States and some of its partners do not act in keeping with the generally recognized norms of international law. Therefore, the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs deems it necessary to point out that it is compulsory that the United States Government, above all, respect the obligations undertaken through the adoption of the UN Charter and the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

## Distortion of Strength

AU131410 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jan 82 p 7

[Juray Budzovsky article: "The Background of Western Figures on the Numerical Strength and Armament; Imaginary Figures as a Policy Instrument" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] SYSTEMATICALLY AND ON ALL POSSIBLE OCCASIONS, THE PRESENT U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN TRYING TO PROVE THAT THE SOVIET UNION AND THE WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN TRYING TO PROVE THAT THE SOVIET UNION AND THE WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES HAVE SUPERIORITY IN THIS OR THAT TYPE OF WEAPON. WASHINGTON -- ALREADY TRADITIONALLY -- ASSESSES THE STRENGTH OF THE TWO SIDES' TROOPS IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO MAKE THE WARSAW PACT -- IN PROPAGANDA FIGURES -- LOOK NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR.

Similar tendencies have already been noted during the tenure of the former administrations. For example, during the 8 years of their duration, the Vienna talks on the reduction of the numerical strength of armed forces and armament in central Europe have not yielded any contractual results, above all because the American side has been asserting systematically that the Warsaw Pact states have roughly 150,000 troops more than the NATO member states in the area of the planned reduction. Under U.S. pressure, other NATO member countries are also holding that view, ALTHOUGH ANYONE WHO IS WELL-INFORMED KNOWS THAT AN APPROXIMATE MILITARY PARTY EXISTS ON BOTH SIDES, THAT A GREATER QUANTITY OF WEAPONS OF A CERTAIN TYPE IS BALANCED BY A GREATER QUANTITY OF WEAPONS OF A DIFFERENT TYPE ON THE OTHER SIDE.

The American approach to this fundamentally important problem is so ambiguous that it is -- already traditionally -- the target of sarcasm by the American information media themselves. For example, it is generally known that the U.S. military agencies for many years now have been bemoaning on principle the so-called "military weakness" of the United States always before submitting their incessantly increasing draft budgets. Once this huge expenditure has been approved, the U.S. armed forces as a rule change their attitude and prefer publishing data proving the contrary -- their potential and strength.

The habit of feigning weakness in order to force out public assent for the incessant record increases of the military expenditure has during the Reagan tenure gained such weight that the traditional cycle between bemoaning the alleged U.S. "weakness" and praising its "insuperable striking potential" has been upset. THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION PREFERS TO ALMOST PERMANENTLY PUBLICIZE THE SO-CALLED "WEAKNESS OF THE WEST" IN ORDER TO SQUEEZE FROM ITS OWN TAXPAYERS AS WELL AS FROM THE TAXPAYERS OF ITS ALLIES GIGANTIC SUMS FORM ARMAMENT.

When it has at certain times asserted that although the Warsaw Pact has superiority in tanks and land forces in general, a matter which -- according to the arguments of Western propaganda then -- was balanced by Western superiority in air forces and nuclear weapons, now it speaks, alternately, about the Warsaw Pact's superiority in all these types of weapons. To this one could add sarcastically: A greater degree of coordination of arguments would do no harm. If the heavy-caliber arguments of the bourgeois propaganda were really true, that is, that the Soviet Union together with the Warsaw Pact countries, have a marked superiority in all decisive types of weapons and that the socialist countries are allegedly striving not for peace but for the subjugation of other countries, one should ask oneself: Why, then, do they not continue according to their plan which Western propaganda ascribes to them?

Recently, the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL assembled some interesting data about the official figures circulating in the West on the strength of the individual armies and what typical differences they reveal. IN THIS CONNECTION IT NOTED THAT THE INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES OF AUTHORITY OF THE WESTERN STATES ARE INCAPABLE OF AGREEING AMONG THEMSELVES NOT ONLY AS TO THE NUMERICAL DATA ABOUT THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMIES AND ARMAMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER SOCIALIST STATES, BUT EVEN AS TO THE NATO MEMBER COUNTRIES.

It recalls, for example, that during the same period NATO's European group announced that the European NATO states, France excluded, have roughly 2.5 million troops, while the NATO defense committee published data according to which the European members of the pact, France included, have 3,212,000 troops, and with France excluded, 2,637,000 active troops. On this occasion DER SPIEGEL noted that suddenly, from one day to another, NATO lost 137,000 troops. THIS FIGURE IS CONSPICUOUSLY CLOSE TO THOSE 150,000 TROOPS BY WHICH THE DETACHMENTS OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER COUNTRIES ARE ALLEGEDLY SUPPOSED TO BE STRONGER IN CENTRAL EUROPE, TO THAT FIGURE ABOUT WHICH NEVER-ENDING DISCUSSIONS ARE GOING ON IN VIENNA AND BECAUSE OF WHICH THESE TALKS CANNOT MAKE PROGRESS.

The West German weekly -- with an unconcealed sarcasm -- quotes further figures published, on the whole officially, in the West. It says that in March 1981 the FRG Ministry of Defense reported that NATO altogether has 4.8 million troops, but official NATO sources in Brussels reported by the end of last year 600,000 [troops] more without officially announcing any increases in numerical strength. The official information of the Bonn Ministry of Defense, for a change, asserts that the Warsaw Pact has half a million more men in arms than NATO, but compared with the Burssels figures this is still 100,000 men fewer than its data for NATO.

Simply stated, this is something like a madhouse approaching the point of perfection. SINCE, NO DOUBT, IT WOULD NOT BE CORRECT TO SUSPECT SOLDIERS OF NOT BEING ABLE TO COUNT AND THAT THEIR STATISTICS ARE ONLY THE WELL-KNOWN ACCURATE ADDITION OF INACCURATE FIGURES ONE HAS TO SAY THAT FROM ALL THESE OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED FIGURES THE ATTEMPT MAY BE CLEARLY SEEN TO DISINFORM THE INFORMATION MEDIA, AND THROUGH THEM THE PUBLIC -- ABOVE ALL THE PUBLIC OF ONE'S OWN COUNTRIES.

In this connection DER SPIEGEL noted: The numerical data about the strength of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact countries ARE BEING SUPPLIED TO THE NATO MEMBER COUNTRIES EXCLUSIVELY BY THE AMERICANS, AND THIS, IN PRINCIPLE, IN A MANIPULATED FORM: ALWAYS ONLY WHAT SUITS THEM AND IN A WHICH THEY AT THAT MOMENT REGARD AS USEFUL.

Hence the imaginary figures, on the basis of which the fates of nations are to be decided.

## BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO SURINAM -- Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has appointed Antonin Fornusek as the new Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Surinam. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 6 Jan 82]

UNANNOUNCED STATE OF EMERGENCY REPORTED 12 JAN

PM150971 Paris LE FIGARO in French 12 Jan 82 p 2

[Jean-Paul Picaper Bonn dispatch: "Sound of Boots in East Germany"]

[Text] Five Soviet divisions on the alert, five new divisions in the GDR army and a transfer of executive power to the GDR National Defense Council -- all this is tantamount to an unannounced state of emergency. Nothing is officially known about these measures in Bonn, even though they have been confirmed from several unofficial sources. What significance should be attached to all this?

Revelations made to Hamburg's DER SPIEGEL by Gen Leon Dubicki -- former adviser to the Polish Defense Ministry who decided to remain in the West during a visit to the FRG in August 1981 -- mentioned a "plan" which is deemed to be a "key to everything." This plan, which was tested during maneuvers which lasted from May through September 1981, was conceived with an armed conflict with the West in mind. It would appear that the clearing of the Polish corridor between the USSR and the GDR, that is, the elimination of Solidarity planned by Moscow since the end of 1980 but entrusted to the Polish Army not later than March 1981, is an issue of quite minor importance in the "plan."

As proof of the strategic nature of these objectives Dubicki mentioned some decisions whose importance exceeds the liquidation of the Polish resistance movement -- militarization of the Polish economy and administration and the appearance of eight additional Soviet divisions, together with supply services and logistic support, in addition to the three divisions already stationed in Poland.

Norway and Turkey

The German Military have drawn similar conclusions from the fact that many IL-76 aircraft have been concentrated at Soviet airfields in Moscow, Kaunas, Pskov, Kiev and Vitebsk, where the five divisions are waiting. The range of operation of those big transport aircraft extends far beyond Poland. In any case they would be detected by Western radar immediately after taking off, whereas any movement of troops and tanks over a distance of 200-300 km toward Poland over now frozen soil could remain undetected for 6-8 hours. "These troop concentrations are targeted not on Poland but possibly on Norway and Turkey," a military expert believes.

Yet another factor supports this hypothesis -- a Rostock (GD) newspaper has just reported the appointment of Soviet Admiral Vladimir P. Masov to the post of liaison officer between the Warsaw Pact command and the East German navy. This function has hitherto been entrusted to a rear admiral of the lowest category, whereas Masov used to be commander in chief of the Soviet Pacific Fleet in Vladivostok. If we rule out the possibility that that officer had been demoted for some political or disciplinary reason his task can only be to coordinate the East German, Polish and Soviet fleets -- the Red Banner fleet -- in the Baltic. Such coordination has been envisaged in the event of an armed conflict with NATO. Indeed it is not the East German navy, a negligible quantity, which calls for a command post in Rostock, in the extreme west of the disposition of forces. And as far as Poland is concerned, it could be watched from Kaliningrad.

Unusual Exercises

As for the East German Army, its strength is now being increased from 6 to 11 divisions by bringing 5 skeleton divisions up to strength. This means that the GDR will have only one division less than the Bundeswehr even though the FRG has three times as many inhabitants. The 70,000 reservists who were called up in November 1981 are still mobilized. They were granted leave neither for Christmas nor for New Year's Day. In their letters to their families they have mentioned "unusual exercises."

What is even more significant is the fact that the East German administration has been put under the army's control like in Poland. This is what is called a "short circuit" which makes it possible to move directly to a state of war. At the top, the National Defense Council chaired by Party Secretary Honecker issues its orders to General Streletz's Central Operational Directorate (ZEL). From the Council of Ministers to local administration all the powers are in the hands of "planning bureaus" consisting of officers bearing administrative titles corresponding to the military hierarchy.

Civilian officials sign documents ensuing from ZEL's directives. Titular holders of key positions sleep in their offices. A "state secretary for planning affairs" was created in 1961 with a view to ensuring a mobilization of this kind of the administration. The system was introduced 12 December, that is, when Helmut Schmidt was paying a visit to the GDR.

SITUATION IMPROVES IN POLAND'S POZNAN VOIVODSHIP

LD141350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1350 GMT 14 Jan 82

["Noticeable Improvement of the Situation in the Poznan Voivodship"--ADN Headline by ADN correspondent Wolfgang Szusgien]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jan (ADN) -- the population has accepted the Military Council's measures with seriousness and understanding, Poznan Voivoda Marion Krol told foreign correspondents accredited in Warsaw, who, for the first time since the state of emergency was proclaimed, can travel into the country.

Since 13 December, a clear increase in social discipline and an improvement in people's relations with each other have been noticeable. There have been no violations worth mentioning of the regulations imposed by the state of emergency although this situation has resulted in difficulties and discomfort for the citizens. Krol stated: "Order, which is characteristic for the Poznan people, has conquered emotions. Reason and prudence on the part of the inhabitants allows us to look to the future with optimism."

Marian Krol and his staff explained some measures which aimed at further stabilizing social, economic and cultural life, especially at reestablishing uninterrupted cooperation relations [as received] in industry and at increasing agricultural production. Industrial production in the Poznan Voivodship has fallen by 18 percent during the last 2 years, and by 8 percent in 1981 alone. Now all efforts of the Voivodship's economic and state administration are being concentrated on preventing a further drop in production. The production profiles of several Poznan factories have already been changed in order to make maximum use of the existing raw material stocks.

Since the beginning of the year, an increase in working discipline both in industry and agriculture has been noticeable. The voivodship governor described this as an expression of the workers' support for the measures taken by Army General Jaruzelski.

Cultural life has also begun to return to normal in Poznan. All cinemas, museums and galleries are open.

During a tour of the "H. Cegielski" metal processing enterprise, the town's largest factory, plant director Adolf Marciniak reported from the engine and compound machinery factory on production plans. The 1300 workers of this plan section intend to produce 25 heavy engines for ships and power plants each month during the first quarter. The workers are concerned, however, about bottlenecks in raw material and material supply from imports as well as missing work forces. As a result, not all plants can be fully utilized in the two shift system. Now, however, production is continuing more rhythmically than during the months prior to the state of emergency.

Numerous workers expressed satisfaction at the atmosphere in the plant. Before there had been a lot of discussion, now work is being done. There are no strikes either in the plant or in the town. This justifies their hope for a more peaceful and better future for the whole country.

PUJA ARRIVES IN LONDON 12 JAN, MEETS CARRINGTON

Discussions Held 13 Jan

LD132200 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] At the Hungarian-British foreign ministerial talks the development of bilateral economic and trade cooperation was analysed in detail, and it was established that goods exchange at the present falls short of the attainable level. Frigyes Puja mentioned that recently the export of British finished products to Hungary has increased, but British import restrictions are disadvantageous to Hungarian exports.

Frigyes Puja arrived in London yesterday, and he began his official talks with Foreign Secretary Carrington today. At the meeting the analyzed the development of East-West relations; they agreed that they have a mutual interest in the improvement of cooperation and the continuation of detente policy.

However, opinions differed over what was causing the standstill of the detente process. The British head of government, according to the original program, would have received Frigyes Puja in the afternoon, but Mrs Thatcher, because of the disappearance of her son, called off all of her official programs. Thus the meeting planned with Hungarian minister of foreign affairs was also called off.

Polish Situation Discussed

LD142014 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The development of East-West relations and the Polish question figured with the greatest importance in the Hungarian-British foreign ministers' talks. Frigyes Puja and Lord Carrington agreed that European cooperation must be expanded, but their positions differed on the reasons for the standstill in the detente process and also on what kind of road can lead out of the present situation. They assessed relations between the two countries as such that opportunities for economic cooperation can be utilized more than hitherto. Frigyes Puja is travelling from London to the capital of Iceland at this moment.

MTI: Puja's 13 Jan Talks

LD141320 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 14 Jan 82

[By MTI special correspondent]

[Text] London, 13 Jan (MTI) -- The theme of East-West relations featured high at the Wednesday talks of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja in London.

Lord Trefgarne, parliamentary undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, hosted a lunch in honour of Frigyes Puja, where toasts were delivered.

The talks were characterized by a cordial, open and sincere atmosphere. The point of departure of the talks was the general evaluation of East-West relations, Afghanistan and Poland were discussed among the concrete themes. At the talks, and also at the toasts delivered, both sides expressed their interest in the improvement of East-West relations, in the furtherence of European cooperation and the detente policy. However, there were differing opinions concerning the reasons of the standstill of the detente process and the roads leading to solution.

Among the international questions discussed were some problems of the Middle East.

Reviewing bilateral relations both the Hungarian and British side evaluated in a positive way the fact that contacts have become regular, visits are continuous. At the same time it was established that economic-commercial cooperation and goods exchange lags behind the desired and attainable level.

The Hungarian side mentioned that while imports of British finished products expanded in the past period, in spite of the braking effect of global recession, the Hungarian exports were detrimentally influenced by the British import restrictions.

On Wednesday evening, Frigyes Puja visited Deputy Prime Minister William Whitelaw, secretary of state for the Home Department, then attended a dinner hosted by Lord Carrington.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, with respect to the disappearance of her son, cancelled all her official programmes scheduled for Wednesday, among them her meeting with Frigyes Puja.

MTI Reports Results of Talks

LD141326 Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 14 Jan 82

[By MTI correspondent]

[Text] London, 14 Jan [MTI] -- From our correspondent: Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja's official visit to Great Britain is to conclude tonight. The Hungarian foreign minister is to leave for Iceland from the British capital.

Frigyes Puja and Lord Carrington, secretary of state of foreign and commonwealth affairs, had two meetings on Wednesday.

The talks, marked by a frank atmosphere, focused on the East-West issue and bilateral relations. Both parties named desirable to promote East-West relations and to improve cooperation in Europe. However, their views on the reasons for the sudden stop in the process of detente and the way out from it, diverged.

In the course of discussing the Hungarian-British bilateral relations, the sides made positive statements on their development, stating that contacts between Budapest and London had become regular. Simultaneously they pointed out that the opportunities for economic cooperation should be utilized better than before. The Hungarian side criticized that British import restrictions had an unfavourable influence on Hungary's exports.

GYENES, BERECZ RETURN FROM MOSCOW 13 JAN

LD131858 Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 13 Jan (MTI) -- Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department, returned to Budapest on Wednesday from the Soviet Union. They stayed in Moscow between January 11 and 13 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The delegation of the HSWP met and held cordial, comradely talks with Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Political Committee of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CC, and with Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The talks focused on cooperation between the two parties and actual questions of the international situation.

DEPUTY PREMIER MARJAI RETURNS FROM GDR TALKS

LD131216 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 12 Jan (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, who headed the Hungarian delegation in Berlin at the session of the Hungarian GDR Economic and Technical Scientific Cooperation Commission, returned to Budapest on Tuesday.

POLAND'S KOWALCZYK CITED ON WRONG ACTIONS OF SD

LD150950 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] In Warsaw the local leaders of the Democratic Party [SD] held a session. Deputy Premier Kowalczyk, party chairman, also took part in the consultation. He said that last December, barely one week after the declaration of the state of emergency, the activity of the SD's metropolitan Presidium had to be suspended because it pursued actions which were counter to the regulations on organizations, and which did not fit into the cooperation of the three Polish parties.

SUPPORT FOR POLISH, WORLD TRADE UNIONS DISCUSSED

LD131500 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Istvan Kollar commentary]

[Excerpts] At a recent meeting, the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions reviewed its international activities in 1981. Istvan Kollar now reviews some of the main points of the report:

It was agreed that the most important aim of the work of Hungarian trade unions is to foster closer cooperation with the unions of the other socialist countries. And this takes on added importance at a time when the international situation demands a joint standpoint. At the same time the meetings of the trade unions last year also contributed to the multilateral discussions about various problems and one of the lessons that emerged from trade union work over the past few years is that new methods are needed both in national and international activity as well as in the international working class movement. In this respect, it is unavoidable to also refer to the attitude of Hungarian trade unions toward the situation in Poland. It would be true to say that the principled position adopted at the National Trade Union Congress in December, 1980, is still valid today. It pointed out that the Hungarian workers and trade unions support the Polish workers in the building of socialism and in their efforts aimed at finding new ways and means for building socialism and for promoting the welfare of the Polish people.

At its recent meeting the Central Council agreed that the Hungarian trade unions would continue to expand their relations with the unions in the Western countries.

And this is true not only in this specific case because the Hungarian trade unions are ready to further develop their relations with all those national trade and international trade union centers that work to improve the living and working conditions of their members and give them a secure life. In essence, its interests, reflected in bilateral relations, concern and promote the international life and activity of the trade union movement.

In this respect, the Fourth Congress of the European Trade Unions in Geneva and the World Trade Union Conference on Disarmament in Paris were of special importance. Being aware of the split in the trade union movement, it was significant that the representatives of different trends, the leaders of unions belonging to various world alliances, were prepared to sit down together to discuss those questions which can provide the basis for an exchange of views and joint action. It can be said that this is the result of many years of hard work which have (?led through and cleared the way) for a readiness of a continuation of a dialogue, because the vital interests of humanity take priority over disputed issues and controversies.

U.S. SENATOR TAKES PAPAL MESSAGE TO WARSAW

LD150922 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Pope John Paul II has sent a message to Archbishop Glemp, primate of Poland. The two letters [as heard] were taken from Rome to Warsaw by U.S. Senator Pressler. The member of the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee discussed the Polish situation with the pope and also met the leader of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. Pressler's trip was initiated by the U.S Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, and at the end of the mission the committee will submit a bill on the conditions of U.S. food supplies to Poland. The deliveries were suspended by the Reagan administration, and it is at present only permitting private parcels to be forwarded.

NATO DECLARATION ON POLISH EVENTS SCORED

U.S. 'Interference'

AU142005 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Jan 82 p 3

[Ferenc Varnai article: "Who Is Interfering?"]

[Text] In yesterday's issue of our newspaper, we reviewed the declaration of the NATO foreign ministers' session which, threatening a penalty of "punitive sanctions," tried to prescribe to the Polish leaders what domestic political measures they might and might not implement. That document is nothing else but open interference with sovereign Poland's domestic affairs.

It will be remembered that for 1 and 1/2 years, following July 1980, innumerable appeals had been made in the West, primarily from the lops of U.S. leaders, that no one should intervene in Polish domestic affairs. Until 13 December 1981, they interminably warned of "suspicious movements" and "imminent intervention" of Soviet Army and Warsaw Pact military units.

The Turnabout

The U.S. leaders have changed their tactics from one hour to the next when, exercising its legitimate right, the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, through a statute based on clause 2 of article 33 of the Constitution, decreed a state of emergency and established a Military Council of National Salvation headed by the Polish premier to forestall a national tragedy, avert a civil war and put an end to the counterrevolutionary anarchy that was plunging the country into a catastrophe. Against the unequivocally and indubitably domestic Polish measures, they have implemented almost everything that they said they would in the eventuality of a presumed Soviet intervention; that is, intervention from outside. This is an unprecedented procedure, the reason for which is obvious. Up to 13 December, those in charge of Washington policy were certain that Polish domestic forces would be unable to frustrate their plans, no one would be able to subdue the extremist leaders supported by them in Solidarity and various counterrevolutionary organizations, and it would be possible to continue the strikes and the fomentation of anarchy all the way to taking over power.

However, it has emerged with the introduction of the state of emergency that Polish progressive forces are capable of acting against the danger and checking the upheaval unaided. That is the reason for the unabridled anger! That is the reason for the fact that, although he cannot offer any proof worth anything, President Reagan is accusing the Soviet Union of intervention and, along with his anti-Polish steps, has announced a whole array of sanctions against it as well. At the same time, he is putting the harshest pressure to bear on his own allies. That has led to partial "successes" at the NATO foreign ministers' session on Monday. Although they have not taken any practical sanctions, most NATO countries, in their declaration, have after all sided with the U.S. policy line that accuses the noninterfering Soviet Union of intervention.

We have not forgotten: When the state of emergency was decreed, most NATO partners practically sighed with relief and were delighted that the anarchy that was gravely threatening European peace and rapidly spreading had been brought to an end in Poland.

That is well reflected by the statements of the first few days following 13 December. "The FRG will continue to support economically the Polish Government in power... We adhere to the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of Poland," declared FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. In a television statement, French Premier Pierre Mauroy stressed: "In the opinion of the French Government, events are occurring within the framework of Polish sovereignty... The French Government refrains, of course, from any interference." And Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini said: "We attach great importance to the Polish Government's pronouncement that Poland is a sovereign country and intends to overcome the crisis unaided."

Unprecedented Pressure

The Washington leadership exerted almost unprecedented pressure on the common market countries to induce them to support U.S. policy. They began with Chancellor Schmidt, who was vacationing in the United States. They practically forced the U.S. version of a "Soviet intervention" upon him. Their procedure was similar with the French foreign minister. One after another, they "grilled" the rest of the common market and NATO countries as well. It is a fact that now they, too, have joined in politically threatening the Polish Government and the Soviet Union. That is extremely regrettable. Nevertheless, the wheels of the NATO unity wagon are audibly creaking a great deal. And here we have not only the openly declared Greek counter opinion in mind. For instance although Helmut Schmidt has basically accepted the U.S. assessment and measures, he warned U.S. television viewers as follows: "You cannot hope to be able to influence other countries, even communist countries, by threatening them." He censured the diktat policy also from the West European viewpoint: "The allies of the United States want to be treated as equals in the Atlantic alliance and are not prepared to automatically side with Washington's decisions without being consulted beforehand, and putting up with Washington's involved signals and tones."

Other Western governments also are concerned for peace, the achievements of detente, and trade and other relations with the Soviet Union and the East European socialist countries. "The fiasco of Carter's corn embargo," says even the London Sunday TIMES, "cost the U.S. taxpayer many billions of dollars and, in addition, seriously harmed the U.S. agricultural structure; yet, ultimately, did not deprive the Soviet Union of a single grain of corn. To repeat this is tantamount to a catastrophe. Argentina, which dramatically revoked solidarity with the United States, is one of the largest suppliers of Russia today. Canada, which had grieved bitterly over its own 'loyalty' in the past, has made it clear (with a 25 million ton contract in its pocket, which it does not intend to cancel) that it will not repeat the previous mistake.

Helsinki and NATO

NATO propaganda, which is in such an uproar with regard to Polish events, complains incessantly about a "violation" of the Helsinki Final Act and tries to create legitimate ground for itself to adopt a position on that basis. However, it is precisely the Final Act that unequivocally prohibits what has been done for 1 and 1/2 years, but most intensively in the past few days by NATO and the U.S. Government.

For, to be sure, Chapter 6 of the Final Act stipulates: "The participating countries, irrespective of their relations to one another, will refrain from intervening in any manner, directly or indirectly, separately or jointly, in domestic or foreign affairs incumbent upon the internal legal authority of another participating country... Likewise, they will refrain under any circumstances from any military, political, economic or any other coercive act aimed at subordinating to their own interests the exercising of the rights of another participating country inherent in its sovereignty..."

It is worth comparing this with NATO's present declaration.

Also, for instance, with Paragraphs 2 and 5 respectively of the 26 May 1952 treaty on relations between the FRG and three Western powers, which, in connection with exceptional circumstances and the prerogatives of the Western powers, states: if "a serious disorder threatened the country's security and order," the government would first deploy the police, but if it could not thus bring the situation under control and it threatened the military force of the Western powers, then "the commander of the U.S., British and French troops would take measures regarded as necessary, including the employment of the armed forces." (And, as STERN said recently, this treaty is still valid today!)

There Is No Other Way

The legitimate Polish Government, which proceeded in a constitutional manner even in this demanding situation, keeping Polish national interests in mind and ensuring order in an exemplary manner, has been and is proving in many ways that it does not intend to revert to the mistakes of the leadership before August 1980, but that it defends its fatherland also from the attacks of the antisocialist forces preceding 13 December 1981. This government intends to continue the proclaimed policy of reforms, and, as the measures that have already been implemented and the normalization that has begun prove, it does not want to maintain the state of emergency even a minute longer than necessary for consolidating the situation in Poland.

It would be a pity to embellish this. The situation is very grave and the international situation is extremely tense. What is needed is a sensible attitude by all political forces that are aware of their responsibility and take their task seriously to adopt a circumspect and considerate position and take resolute action, action that stems aggressive intentions and endeavors. The socialist countries, including our country, are doing their best to avert the threatening dangers. The governments of the NATO countries also must realize what their public not only realizes but even demands to an increasing extent: There is no other way than returning to detente and ensuring peaceful coexistence between the systems -- without any manner of interference.

Other Dailies Score NATO

LD131346 Budapest MTI in English 1057 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 13 Jan (MTI) -- Hungarian dailies firmly condemn and hold the statement of the Brussels meeting of NATO foreign ministers as an open and rough intervention into the internal affairs of the sovereign Poland.

MAGYAR HIRLAP, in its commentary entitled "Fault", names the NATO document issued on the Soviet Union and Poland "unprecedented". "This state is unprecedented in the latest history of state relations, and it is in flat contradiction to the basic rules of state relations," points out MAGYAR HIRLAP, then stresses:

"...The NATO foreign ministers acted like a court that had a right for passing sentence on Poland's internal policy and for condemning another country for the events in Poland. However, they had neither right, nor basis for doing so."

"Those who observe the developments without prejudices, know that the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish Government admitted that severe mistakes had been done in the internal and economic policy of the country in the recent years. They admitted responsibility for those mistakes. They acknowledged the grounds and the organizational statutes of "Solidarity", established in 1980. They held talks with the organization as long as it was possible. They made concessions in everything as long as it was possible without violating the principles of the socialist social system and the Polish Constitution.

The party has launched the reform of its policy, including a considerable development of socialist democracy, an improvement of the relations with socialist allies, a promotion of the relations with the church and the reform of economic management.

"It was obvious for each unbiased observer," writes MAGYAR HIRLAP, that anti-socialist and counter-revolutionary elements gradually gained ground in the leadership of "Solidarity", and contrary to the ideas that millions of workers rallying round the organization believed, they started to undermine the Polish socialist system and social order, as well as to escalate counter-revolution.... Then other well-known counter-revolutionary organizations and forces joined the counter-revolutionary leaders of 'Solidarity.'"

"In spite of this," points out MAGYAR HIRLAP, the Polish United Workers' Party continued negotiations with great self-command and tolerance until mid-December, i.e. as long as it had hopes for establishing understanding between the debating sides. The cup was full, when it came true that not debating sides but enemies, not debate but class struggle were at stake.

"The State Council of the Polish People's Republic decided the introduction of the state of emergency and entrusted the Military Council of National Salvation with the control of the country on December 13, under these circumstances. The introduction of the state of emergency constitutes a Polish internal affair. The Polish State Council made the decision on Poland's internal life under the basis of Polish laws.

"However, it does not fit in the scenario elaborated on Poland's future in the USA," writes MAGYAR HIRLAP. "This scenario contains that the Soviet Union interferes into Poland's internal affairs and this action provides a possibility of destroying the achievements of detente, and U.S. aggressions on Cuba, Nicaragua and Angola, as well as freezing East-West relations, first of all disarmament talks. [sentence as received] Now the U.S. administration tries to make the world believe that Polish leaders have not acted of their own will. The USA passes blindly along everything that proves the improvement of the situation in Poland. She has been forcing its allies for weeks to accept the measures against the Soviet Union and Poland. It seems that she succeeded to work her will upon the NATO member countries in Brussels," stresses MAGYAR HIRLAP.

The editorial of Wednesday's NEPSZAVA, "NATO logics", commenting the Brussels statement, points out:

"It is simply prescribed in the NATO statement -- in the most brutal way -- what the Polish Government had to do to be treated as other countries by the capitalist states, for example, as South American fascist dictatorships. The state of emergency imposed there have never shocked Washington, though tens of thousands have paid for it with their lives."

In its article, entitled "Foul Blow", MAGYAR NEMZET emphasizes:

"For centuries Hungary has attached a particular attention and sympathy to the fate of the Polish people and now she follows the developments with great interest. The Hungarian people expresses solidarity with all efforts aimed at reinstituting law and order in Poland, solution and the protection of socialism.

"The success of these efforts serves not only the real ambitions of the Polish people, which are to be taken into consideration in the interest of the socialist solution, but also those of the other socialist countries, moreover, Europe. Western attempts for interfering will result in a failure finally because they try to exercise an effect temporarily against the common, justified and sober interests of the peoples in Europe," stresses MAGYAR NEMZET.

## BRIEFS

SOVIET ENVOY PAVLOV LEAVES -- Budapest, 14 Jan (MTI) -- Vladimir Y. Pavlov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, left Budapest for good on Thursday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1243 GMT 14 Jan 82 LD]

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON 11 JAN NATO DECLARATION

LD141912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] In connection with the declaration of the special session of the NATO Council, issued on 11 January this year, the POLISH PRESS AGENCY has been authorized to make the following statement:

The very fact that a meeting has been held, devoted to the situation in Poland, as well as the content of the NATO declaration, constitute unprecedented interference in Poland's internal affairs, and thus violation of universally recognized principles of international relations. NATO states usurp the right to dictate to a sovereign state the choice of paths along which its internal problems should be solved. They want to make the development of relations dependent on the acceptance of these paths. A position of this kind, constituting a violation of universally recognized norms and principles of international law is impermissible and this has been strongly emphasized by Poland and the Soviet Union in the joint communique on the visit of Jozef Czyrek, Polish foreign minister, to the Soviet Union.

By artificially linking the problem of Poland's internal situation and the Soviet Union's policy and by threatening to curtail East-West cooperation, the NATO declaration aims at increasing international tension and at making use of the situation in Poland as a pretext for an antisocialist and anti-Soviet campaign.

It has been embarked on mainly under pressure from the United States of America, whose interference in Poland's internal affairs, support for antisocialist forces and economic restrictions clearly contradict the norms of international coexistence.

The NATO declaration, permeated with cold war rhetoric, pursues, as its aim, a task that is both unrealistic and impossible to fulfill.

It is a matter of an attempt to dictate domestic solutions in Poland favorable to the imperialist circles. The aim of these activities is to create a so-called Polish affair as a pretext for undermining the foundations of the policy of detente and for violating East-West relations. Such a stepping-up of international tension is designed to serve as a justification for an arms race imposed by the imperialist circles and for a policy from a position of strength. Stirring up hysteria around the domestic affairs of Poland is also an attempt to draw attention away from the political situation in the Near East and in Central America, where hotbeds really do exist which may pose a threat to international security.

The text of the NATO declaration represents a glaring example of inconsistency. It is surely as such that it will go down in the history of international relations. How can one call for respect for the fundamental right of Poland to resolve its problems without alien interference, while at the same time undertaking an attempt to interfere in a clear and obvious fashion, which is tenstified to by almost every sentence of the text adopted by NATO?

As the Polish Government has already stated on more than one occasion, the introduction of martial law in Poland, in accordance with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, was dictated by a situation of high necessity resulting from the violation of the foundations of the functioning of the state, as well as by the necessity to avert the threat of bloodshed and civil war. The sovereign decisions of 13 December 1981 are in the basic interest of the Polish nation. They averted internal conflict whose international consequences could have been very serious. The present situation in Poland represents no threat to anyone in Europe and the world. A return to normal, organized social and economic life is taking place, which permits the gradual alleviation of the restrictions connected with martial law, and for stabilization and a democratic renewal of the socialist state.

The state of martial law will be lifted as soon as the situation makes it possible. In this matter we shall be guided by our national raison d'etat and by our own, sovereign assessment of the situation. The anti-Polish campaign around our internal affairs and restrictions or the so-called sanctions in financial-economic relations, embarked on by the United States of America and other NATO countries, are aimed against Poland's national interests, against the whole Polish society. They can merely exacerbate the difficulties in the normalization of the situation in Poland and in overcoming the crisis. In effect, they only harm all states interested in the development of international economic relations.

Calculations connected with financial-economic restrictions will not achieve the targets set by NATO. However, they will be remembered by Polish society as a very specific expression of ill-will. They vividly contrast with the aid given to Poland by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, ready to support the Polish economy which finds itself in a difficult situation. They also contrast with Poland's relations, which are developing well, with many countries of the world, irrespective of their socioeconomic systems. Poland, together with its allies, will continue to oppose the striving of certain Western circles to pursue a policy of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. We shall oppose attempts to use events in Poland to complicate the international situation and to make it more idfficult for Poland to effect its socioeconomic development

Simultaneously, and with due attention, we take note of the views and actions of those Western states whose governments show realism and signs that they understand the supreme interests of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between East and West and the real situation in our country.

Reaffirming our readiness to take part in the international dialogue, Poland will consistently pursue a foreign policy which aims at strengthening peace in the world, detente, cooperation and security in Europe and the world.

The efforts of the international community should be focused on these problems, on the necessity of halting the arms race, of progress in the field of disarmament, rather than on interference in other states' internal affairs which runs counter to the UN Charter and CSCE Final Act.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION

Meets PZPR, Solidarity Members

LD131858 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] A Military Council of National Salvation session has been held chaired by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. [no further details] The session was attended by several tens of workers from various production enterprises in the country, PZPR members, and nonparty persons, and also by members of NSZZ Solidarity, industrial unions and autonomous trade unions. Among them were representatives of miners, shipyard workers, steel workers, power workers, metallurgical workers, textile workers, railwaymen and port workers, chemical workers, and workers from state farms and the food industry.

During the meeting, members of the Military Council of National Salvation informed those assembled about the socio-political situation in the country, and about the activity of the Polish Armed Forces in conditions of martial law.

The discussion was characterized by the feeling of patriotic responsibility for the fate of the nation and socialist state, and keen concern for leading the country from the economic and political crisis.

Military Council of National Salvation chairman Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke on the issues mentioned in the discussion.

Speakers Listed

LD140720 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The Military Council of National Salvation met in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The following took part in the discussion: Andrzej Banasiek, Zofia Maczek, Marek Bak, Tadeusz Bociejewicz, Wieslaw Borowiec, Zygmunt Bukowski, Honorata Czyjewska, Marian Drahal, Waclaw Dudek, Stanislaw Bodziszewski, Jozef Golaczewski, Stanislaw Janusz, Wanda Kochlarska, Iolanta Krawczyk, Jacek Krzyzanowski, Jerzy Kurdziel, Stanislaw Litowski, Irena Matuszewicz, Kazimierz Piskorz, Bogdan Raczynski, Leszek Razowski, Edward Sawicki, Bogdan Sztul, Zenon Wisniewski, Mieczyslaw Gdowski, Ryszard Zagorski, Halina Zielinska and Jan Zoltek.

RAKOWSKI, BURTICA HOLD BUCHAREST ECONOMIC TALKS

LD141908 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy premier and joint chairman of the Polish-Romanian Economic Cooperation Commission has arrived in Bucharest. Talks have opened which, on the Romanian side, are chaired by Cornel Burtica, deputy premier and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

The talks are devoted to Polish-Romanian cooperation, with particular regard to economic relations.

MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON CURFEW VIOLATIONS

LD142246 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Communique issued by Ministry of Internal Affairs on 14 January]

[Text] The violation of the curfew, whether on purpose or by accident, constitutes an offense punishable by arrest for up to 1 month, or by a fine of up to Z5,000.

Cases concerning curfew violation dealt with under emergency procedure dominate all cases concerning offenses emanating from the martial law decree. These are most common in large towns. Every day several hundred persons violating curfew are being punished by collegia. Example: On 13 January the collegium at the office of the mayor of Szczecin punished 45 persons with fines amounting from Z2,000 to Z5,000, and applied arrest in 11 cases as substitute punishments.

On the same day the collegium at the mayor's office in Lublin punished 16 persons with fines from Z3,000 to Z4,800, applying in almost all cases the substitute arrest punishment.

Only 8 cases were examined by the collegium at the offices of mayor of Czestochowa where all guilty were punished with fines from Z2,000 to Z3,000.

SPOKESMAN ON WALESA, MILITARY COUNCIL, ECONOMY

LD141534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1431 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Excerpt] It always so happens that difficult questions are asked -- more often than not -- in difficult situations. [sentence indistinct] Our colleague from the editorial office was present the day before yesterday at a meeting between schoolchildren from the first form of the Hoffmanowa secondary school in Warsaw and army Lt Col (Zygmunt Lyjak).

[Begin recording] [voice from the hall] Colonel, I'd like to ask what's happening with Lech Walesa?

[Lyjak] As far as Mr Lech Walesa is concerned, I can repeat this after my superiors: Really, nothing bad is happening to Mr Lech. This does not mean he is free to leave the place he is staying at. Nonetheless, he does have contact with the world and, after all, the press has already reported this.

[Voice from the hall] At first, when Solidarity came into being, some Solidarity members had reservations about former party members. But now, do penalties exist for people who make false accusations and [word indistinct] so to speak, since we are at present witnessing cases whereby some people who, at the inception of Solidarity, leveled some or other accusations against some party members are now simply availing themselves of the moment and even level untrue accusations against Solidarity members. (?Do any penalties exist for such people for false testimony and lies, to be applied now)?

[Lyjak] I think lies are the worst form of action. There can be no tolerance for anyone: for traitors, for liars who consciously lead the state and society into an abyss -- there can be no tolerance for them. I cannot state my position with regard to this concrete issue, but I do believe that as long as the Polish soldier stands guard over these matters, he will do all he can to make each liar, each person who portrays the situation incorrectly, account strictly before the law. You cannot punish some people and allow others to escape with impunity. The law is binding on us all: Those who do not understand this do not understand anything. We will witness many more things yet in our fatherland. After all, you know very well that a tribunal has been set up to judge the people -- why waste words -- the people who have sunk the fatherland into the abyss, in hell. For those people only one law is to be applied -- and must be applied, along with a very solid punishment.

[Voice from the hall] Do you know how the Military Council of National Salvation intends to emerge from this economic crisis?

[Lyjak] [Words indistinct] It is difficult for me to say what my highest superior, General Jaruzelski, thinks. But I am convinced that he thinks with the heart and brain of a Pole. I believe that everything that's being done, is being done so that things improve. If he meets a church dignitary, the reason behind it is this: that he is thinking about how to set the country to rights again. [end recording]

## SOME MARTIAL LAW DECREES REPEALED, CONFIRMED

### Urban on 'Reduction'

LD142128 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jan (PAP) -- A press conference for foreign correspondents was held in Warsaw today with participation of government spokesman Jerzy Urban and the deputy government plenipotentiary for economic reform, Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski.

The subjects of the meeting were the progress in the normalization of life in Poland and the introduction of the economic reform.

At the conference the government spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban said that "after a month of the functioning of martial law in Poland it can be seen that the declaration on the reduction or lifting the resolutions connected with this law," made by General Wojciech Jaruzelski in his speech delivered on the day of the proclamation of martial law -- "is being realized".

Urban said that by Jan. 12 decisions were lifted on the internment of 1056 persons and quoted a list of orders which had relieved or repealed some of the regulations connected with martial law. Among them is the resumption of work by primary, secondary and (partially) higher schools, the resumption of air traffic both on domestic and international lines, the shortening of curfew and its lifting on Dec. 24 and 31, 1981, the restoration of telephone communication in all Polish towns, and the announced resumption of activities by theatres, cinemas, concert halls, etc.

The enlivening of public life in Poland is manifested by the Jaruzelski-Glemp meeting, a gradual stabilization in production, the resumption of the publication of newspapers, the revival of political and social life, including the setting up of committees of national salvation.

Crimes aimed against martial law are on the decrease. If in connection with them 217 persons were arrested on charges from public prosecution and 144 persons were detained by military prosecution between December 13 and 22, 1981, respective figures for January are 48 and 80.

Urban pointed out that the Sejm (Polish parliament) is operating.

Its committees and sub-committees assembled already in 1981 after December 13. Five committees, 13 sub-committees and the Sejm Presidium debated already this year. Plenary debates of the Sejm are to be held near January 20.

In the conclusion of his remarks, Minister Urban stressed that the introduction of the economic reform is a complex operation requiring appropriate sociopolitical conditions and calm. Now, they are more favourable than before December 13, 1981.

Speaking of the recent resolutions taken by the NATO Council in Brussels, Jerzy Urban described them as violation of Poland's sovereign rights, interference in her internal affairs, and as much as an attempt to dictate Poland's home policy, which is conducive to increased tension in Europe.

Professor Sadowski stressed the fact that in spite of martial law and tremendous economic difficulties with which the country is grappling the government has begun introducing a new economic mechanism defined by the previously approved guidelines of the economic reform. The elements of this mechanism now being introduced are new, thoroughly and basically changed principles to govern the operation of state enterprises designed to assure enterprises of independence of decision and the ability for self-financing to make it possible for them to base their activity on the criterion of economic efficiency.

The mechanism should create strong motives for the growth of production and export and serve as lever to halt the trend of decline in the economy, as well as set on foot the process of improvement.

Another important element of the reform is the so-called self-management, a body temporarily suspended because of martial law regulations. But there is the determination expressed by the country's leadership fully to restore the principles of self-governance as soon as conditions allow it.

It is then that the reform of the principles underlying the operation of enterprises will become complete.

The mechanism now being brought in, underlined Professor Sadowski, is not an automatic device which will bring success overnight. It is a breakthrough being introduced amid many difficulties, the principal of them being foreign exchange restrictions resulting from a balance of payments deficit. These difficulties hamper imports for Polish industry causing sharp supply shortages. The bigger will be these difficulties in the immediate future, a matter which depends not only on ourselves but also on our creditors, the more difficult will be conditions for the new economic mechanism and the less perceptible its positive effects.

The last group of problems tackled at the conference pertained to Poland's economic ties with foreign countries. Professor Sadowski said increased exports are the only way to pay off the debt and reduce this country's dependence on foreign credits. The new economic mechanism is supplied with strong export promoting stimuli, among them the system of foreign currency quotas earmarked for industrial primary materials purchases and the possibility to grant enterprises concession for entering foreign trade.

Jerzy Urban said in conclusion that proper trading and economic relations depend primarily upon the general international atmosphere. The latter has now been seriously affected by the U.S. restrictions imposed on Poland and the Soviet Union and by the latest NATO Council resolutions in Brussels.

## Sejm Commissions on Decrees

LD131848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] The Sejm Commissions of Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice, and of Legislative Work, have discussed and approved the draft law on the special legislation [szczegolna regulacja prawna] in the period of martial law, which confirms the decrees of the Council of State of 12 December.

## VICE MINISTER REPORTS ON STATE SECURITY

AU141235 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[PAP report: "The Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice in Session -- the State of State Security -- Report by First Vice Minister of Internal Affairs"]

[Text] The basic subject of the 7 January session of the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice was state security and public law and order. The session, which was chaired by Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec [ZSL, Kalisz constituency], was attended for some time by Marshal of the Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa.

The report on state security was made by Boguslaw Stachura, first vice minister of internal affairs.

B. Stachura began by telling the deputies that the country was calm.

We are 25 days away from the moment, he said, when the State Council decreed martial law throughout the country. Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, presented the motives for this decision in his 13 December radio-television speech.

The state leadership made many attempts -- especially after February 1981 -- to prevent the dangerous trends that asserted themselves side by side with August renewal. The 10-point program and the appeal for 90 days of calm made in the Sejm by Premier W. Jaruzelski in February 1981 as well as the premier's meeting with Archbishop J. Glemp and L. Walesa aimed at establishing the front of national agreement serve that purpose. It should be noted that Solidarity rejected this proposal. Despite economic difficulties, the authorities were making efforts to improve social conditions.

The destructive activities of the extremists continued to paralyze those initiatives. As a result of strikes, of torpedoing coal extraction and of blockading foreign trade, production and the national income dropped. Efforts to actively defend often common criminals only increased chaos and anarchy. The appeals made by the Sejm, the State Council, the government and prominent representatives of the reputable communities were of no avail; nor were concessions, dialogues and arguments. The state authorities were doing everything to eliminate individual conflicts and to prevent conflict situations in the future.

Despite those efforts, the threat of political and other confrontation was increasing with ever growing clarity for some time, as the premier stated in the Sejm. The Solidarity extremists were increasingly clear about their efforts to take over power and not to reach agreement.

Taking into consideration [Solidarity's] links with various political and trade union organizations in the capitalist countries, it was difficult to view those efforts as merely a genuine upsurge. It is worth recalling the material support given by those foreign organizations, which was not always meant to shore up purely statutory activities.

It is enough to recall that -- in addition to the tens of thousands of dollars -- Solidarity received among other things 15 cars, 195 printing sets, over 15 tons of papers, radio-television and movie equipment, and so on.

In the early part of December 1981, B. Stachura continued, the specter of civil war began to loom violently. The Solidarity National Commission session on 10-12 December left no doubt about the adversary's plans. That session was preceded by the National Commission's sessions in Warsaw (2 December) and in Radom (3 December). On 2 December one of Solidarity's leading experts -- Professor Stelmachowski -- directly attacked the Sejm and asked for new elections.

In December of 1981 the country was faced with the threat of a general strike and the presence of the people in the streets to mark the anniversary of the events on 17 December 1970. This threatened at least large-scale street incidents involving far-reaching consequences. The materials and evidence secured during searches showed that storm-trooping gangs and even terrorist squads were being trained. This is why it was necessary to get ready for suitable action.

Next, Minister Stachura said that -- in line with the decision of the Military Council for National Salvation -- the Ministry of Internal Affairs had begun implementing the tasks resulting from martial law.

To prevent the adversary from carrying out his measures directed against the legal authorities, the ministry carried out -- in close cooperation with the Polish People's Armed Forces -- operations to secure the premises of Polish Radio and Television and to block national and international telecommunications. This was done by special services. Technical installations retained their complete effectiveness.

Persons of whom it had been rightly suspected -- in view of their previous conduct -- that they might engage in activities threatening the state's security and defense is left free, were interned. In particular, almost all the leading members of the Confederation for an Independent Poland and KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], and the most extreme Solidarity activists were interned.

Altogether 5,906 persons were interned. On mainly humanitarian grounds internment was waived in the case of 839 persons. Persons will continue to be released from the isolation centers if there are reasons for such releases. For the same reasons four internment centers were set up in rest homes for various persons, including women and elderly people, who have a large measure of freedom of movement and organizing cultural life. Because of the existing infrastructure (buildings, kitchen facilities, guards), most such centers were set up in the suitably adapted penitentiaries run by the Ministry of Justice.

However, the rules in such penitentiaries have been amended to allow more freedom for the internees, including organized cultural life, increased facilities for receiving visitors and parcels and, if wished, religious rites.

The isolation centers are visited by representatives of the Polish Red Cross. Representatives of the Catholic Church with Primate Glemp and Cardinal Macharski at the head will visit almost all centers as they please.

At the same time, B. Stachura stressed, the persons who threaten state security and public order will continue to be interned in especially justified situations, which means that such internment will be sporadic and individual.

At present there are 5,067 persons in internment centers.

In order to reduce the scope of internment, deterring and cautionary talks are being held with persons known to us as petential agents of antistate activities.

Combating all actions against the decisions of the Military Council for National Salvation, against legal regulations and against the decisions stemming from martial law has been and is an important line of our activities.

In this connection we have taken steps to rapidly and effectively hunt down persons who commit crimes that are especially dangerous during the state of martial law.

This applies mainly to people who tried to incite public unrest or riots by, among other things, organizing street incidents and strikes and spreading false reports.

Up to 5 January, B. Stachura recalled, 1,274 persons were arrested and proceeded against under summary jurisdiction regulations. Some 529 of them have already been indicted in general courts (339 persons) and in military courts (190 persons).

So far 170 persons have been convicted -- 135 persons by general courts and 35 persons by military courts.

Lower courts attached to the local bodies of state administration examined by 5 January 31,609 indictments under summary jurisdiction procedures involving offenses against articles 21 and 50 of the decree dated 12 December 1981. Some 30,939 persons were punished, including 1,713 persons punished with arrest; 60 persons with deprivation of freedom, 20,106 persons with fines, including 15,457 persons who can elect to go to prison in lieu of a fine, and 60 persons with a reprimand.

As for penal proceedings, action will continue to be taken in connection with the crimes defined by the martial law decree and with other crimes directed at the interests of the Polish People's Republic as well as with particularly severe crimes against society such as speculation, parasitism and so on. Taking account of the abolition decree [dekret o abolicji] of 13 December 1981, action will be taken to rapidly complete the proceedings in hand, especially those against the leadership of the counterrevolutionary group of the Confederation for an Independent Poland and other groups.

In line with the martial law decree the activities of many associations have been suspended. In 40 voivodships the voivodas have suspended the activities of 380 associations, including 48 nationwide associations.

During the first days of martial law we noted strikes or attempts to strike in 199 plants and enterprises, B. Stachura said. As the penal proceedings have revealed, these actions were organized by Solidarity extremists and by counterrevolutionary elements -- for example, those from the Confederation for an Independent Poland -- placed within Solidarity.

In Katowice, Gdansk, Szczecin, Warsaw, Wroclaw, Lublin and Gorzow Voivodships the intensity of the strikes was especially great. No strikes and other protest actions were noted in most voivodships, except for leaflets and not very large inscriptions produced by individual people.

The peace-keeping forces -- the militia and the soldiers -- took various actions vis-a-vis the strikers in order to stop the strikes. Because some Solidarity extremists had organized active resistance to the peace-keeping forces' measures to restore order, in several cases it was necessary to use means of direct violence.

The actions of the closed ranks of the militia and armed forces units to remove the blockade of the plants erected by sections of the striking workforces took place in the Ursus plant, the Lenin foundry, the Katowice foundry, the Warszawa foundry, the Warski shipyards, the Lenin shipyards, the Gdansk refinery, the Pulawy nitrogen plant and the Staszic colliery. It is significant that up to 10 percent of the workforces participated in the strikes, under strong pressure from the extremists in the bargain.

The most dramatic events took place in the Wujek colliery, where several hundreds persons armed with axes, chains, white hot iron bars, gas and explosives attacked the militiamen. Confronted with a resolute attack and wishing to avoid a tragedy, the militiamen began to withdraw, but were eventually surrounded. Badly injured militiamen began to heel over, and a situation heralding a massacre developed. In view of the danger to their lives and limbs, the militiamen were forced to use their firearms. The result: six miners dead on the spot, two died in hospital, 49 miners injured, including four badly injured. Some 41 militiamen were injured, 14 of them having been hospitalized.

The last hotbed of strikers -- in the Piast colliery in Tychy -- was liquidated on 28 December. The senseless resistance and rage of the extremist activists from the Solidarity National Mining Commission, who had used unprecedented methods of mental terror against a section of the Piast miners, was broken down.

The far-reaching caution, moderation and prudence demonstrated by the peace-keeping forces and our arguments as well as those presented on our behalf eventually convinced the extremists that their desperate efforts had been in vain.

It is regrettable, however, B. Stachura said, that the strike negatively affected the health of the deceived and frightened miners. The colliery is working normally at present, and 12 strike organizers were arrested.

In Gdansk and to a lesser extent in Lodz and Warsaw the militia and army peace-keeping forces were compelled to disperse gatherings of street crowds of 16-17 December. Because of the resistance and considerable aggressiveness of the demonstrators it was necessary to use the means of direct violence, which resulted in 196 injured people, of whom one died in hospital. Some 179 militiamen and 2 soldiers were injured, 26 militiamen sustaining heavy injuries.

Altogether during the operations to date six people were killed on the spot and three died in hospital and 245 people were battered and injured, of whom 43 were hospitalized, but most of whom are now at home. Injuries were inflicted on 222 functionaries of the peace-keeping forces, 35 of whom had to be hospitalized.

We should stress the attitudes of the functionaries of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, who were fulfilling important and responsible tasks. Their attitudes were marked by dedication, discipline and prudence.

The same can be said of the reserve militiamen who participated in almost all operations to restore and maintain public order.

The cooperation with the command and soldiers of the armed forces is exemplary both in the individual operations and in maintaining law and order in towns.

The acquired proofs and the views of many sections of society confirm that the operation in question was fully justified. The adversary, including the extremist leaders of some Solidarity regions, was getting ready for violent confrontation by setting up stormtrooping squads and amassing combat resources.

The information the Ministry of Internal Affairs has obtained from many sources shows that a section of our society has accepted with approval and most of it with understanding the state of martial law, although injunctions and prohibitions resulting from this law are viewed as a relatively great hardship. A decisive improvement in public order is a compensation for all the martial law hardships experienced by our citizens.

The sequence of the harassing psychosis of strikes, leaflets and genuine confrontation has been broken off. Society has heaved a sigh of relief!

There has been a sharp drop in dangerous crimes. Compared with 1980, from 15 to 31 December 1981 dangerous crimes dropped by 43 percent, including a 46-percent drop in murders (from 28 to 15), brigandage by 55 percent (from 234 to 105), burglaries of socialized premises by 41 percent (from 1,785 to 1,061) and burglaries of private premises by 45 percent (from 1,524 to 831).

A comparison of the incidence of criminality in the 2 weeks after the state of martial law shows that it dropped by 72 percent, including a 29-percent drop in murders, a 68-percent drop in rape, a 73-percent drop in burglaries of socialized premises and a 73-percent drop in burglaries of private premises.

Specific and resolute action taken by my ministry has made it possible to greatly curb the incidence of economic crimes. Many cases of large-scale organized speculation have been discovered and liquidated. Small-time speculation by individuals, which nevertheless was very extensive, has been all but fully extirpated.

At the moment we are not aware of any major activities by the adversaries of the socialist state. These activities are limited in principle to leaflets, which are produced mostly in a primitive way and whose amounts are small, which shows that individual or small groups are behind them.

However, we have noted a surge of malicious and fantastic rumors about the number of the deaths resulting from incidents and about the number of the interned and arrested people, who were allegedly taken out into the freezing cold without any clothing, were kept in tents and so on. Because of the personality of those who spread such "news" it is hard to agree that they just thoughtlessly repeat rumors.

Even today we can initially sum up some results of martial law, B. Stachura said:

1-- Factories are working normally, for the first time since July 1980, and there are no strikes in Poland;

2-- The state of public security has increased, and people feel more secure;

3-- Despite the winter difficulties and difficulties in communications, the observance of public order in many spheres has been greatly improved;

4-- Market supplies have improved.

All that has created favorable conditions for improving the situation--including the economic one--in 1982.

The state of martial law has helped to stop dangerous trends, but it would be erroneous to assume that the antisocialist forces have been thoroughly defeated and that they can pose no dangers to us. This, B. Stachura said, justifies the maintenance of martial law. As stabilization increases, he added, it will be possible to gradually reduce some martial law hardships, as demonstration by the shorter curfew, individual travel in voivodships and a gradual restoration of telephones.

At the moment we will see that martial law rules are fully respected and that all the persons violating such rules will be penalized.

In our operations we count on society's increasing support. We express the conviction that more and more communities will actively join the implementation of the tasks and plans undertaken by the Military Council for National Salvation.

We expect that society's discipline, which is already noticeable, will assist all our people's efforts to bring Poland out of its profound political-economic crisis.

The period of martial law should be used to gear all our people to a normal rhythm of work and to shape their responsibility for the country's further favorable development.

Next to speak was Vice Minister of Justice Tadeusz Skora, who said that the state of martial law had imposed many tasks on his ministry, resulting from crucial new legal enactments. An analysis of present data poses the conclusion that the sanctions meted out under the summary and accelerated court proceedings depend primarily on the extent of the protest actions and on the losses they caused.

The regulations of the internment centers have been in force since 20 December 1981. The most favorable differences--in favor of the interned--in the treatment of the interned and of the provisional detainees and convicts concern the living conditions. For example, all internees receive nourishment whose nutritional value is at least 2,600 calories a day. They are also allowed once a month to buy food and tobacco to the value of about Z840 and to receive two parcels weighing up to 3 kg. On a doctor's recommendation a internee may receive a third such parcel in a single month . All the internees are entitled to limited correspondence, to walk in the fresh air for 1 hour and to talk freely and to receive relatives once a month. Up to 5 January the internees were able to see relatives on 5,200 occasions and received 7,900 parcels from families and over 1,000 from the church. Some 112 holy masses were held for them.

Prosecutor General Franciszek Rusek spoke of the issues connected with the functioning of jurisdiction and of the actions to strengthen law and order.

The discussion was joined by the following Sejm deputies: Ryszard Reiff (nonparty, Pax, Siedlce constituency), Zdislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki (PSPR, Pulawy constituency), Wladyslaw Kupiec (ZSL, Wroclaw constituency), Janina Banasik (ZSL Katowice constituency), Pawel Dabek (PZPR, Lublin constituency), Wlodzimierz Berutowicz (PZPR Kalisz constituency), Tadeusz Rostkowski (PSPR, Ostroleka constituency) and Felicjanna Lesinska (ZSL, Lodz-Central constituency). The conclusions of the discussion were included in the commission's resolution (three deputies abstaining from voting) which states that the introduction of martial law countrywide and its requirements and rigors are most necessary in order to effectively defend the existence of the people and the system, to strengthen the socialist state and to restore the equilibrium of the disorganized national economy. The introduction of the extraordinary legal measures has also stopped the anarchy that was greatly increasing in the recent past. The discussion stressed, the resolution states, that the efforts to restore peace and to set up a more extensive front of national agreement has been frustrated. The Sejm often declared that the people's and state's vital interests had been threatened. Also, the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice often stated with anxiety in 1981 that the situation in the sphere of public security and order had been constantly deteriorating. Its appeals were not respected. That is why the only way to ensure peace and the security of the state and citizens under the prevailing conditions was to resort to extraordinary measures.

The commission states that under the new conditions the armed forces and the peace-keeping forces are discharging their tasks in an exemplary manner. The prosecuting and judicial bodies have also intensified their work, and, as a result, the activities of the anti-state forces have been greatly curbed and the dangers posed by criminality, which was on the increase previously, have been reduced. This has created conditions for a lasting peace and law and order in the country, which will be of direct assistance in taking Poland out of its economic and social crisis.

The attitude of the overwhelming majority of society deserves the highest praise. This attitude expresses itself in the understanding of the state's and people's superior interests and in considerable improvement in work discipline and daily conduct.

The commission expressed the conviction that that measures in question would be of good service for socialist renewal, for continuing social and economic reforms, for strengthing legality and for the most extensive social good.

JUSTICE MINISTER REPORTS 900 INTERNEES FREED

LD140250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The Sejm Commissions of Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice, and of Legislative Work have discussed and approved the draft law endorsing the decrees of the Council of State on 12 December last year concerning the special legislation during the period of martial law.

The Council of State draft law was submitted by the deputy president of the Council Kazimierz Secomski. It states that the implementation of martial law was, in the light of the Constitution, the exclusive right of the Council of State. However, a certain legal gap existed in connection with the fact that the legislation hitherto in force did not define the consequences if introducing martial law.

The Council of State resolution introducing martial law did not normalize -- and could not normalize -- the legal order to be in force during conditions of such a state of martial law. Against this background, four decrees were issued whose endorsement in the form of the proposed bill will be from the legal point of view a distinct and clear establishment of the legal state in force under martial law.

The draft bill contains an announcement of the submission of a further draft bill on martial law. This future bill, whose draft has not yet been introduced to the Sejm, and which is being worked on by the Council of State, is to replace the 12 December decrees. At present these decrees are fully binding: The military and civil authorities act in accordance with them.

Kazimierz Secomski stressed the conformity of martial law with the international obligations of Poland, and above all, with the international agreements on human rights.

In the discussion it was recalled that in various statements, the Military Council for National Salvation and its chairman stressed the efforts to counter anarchy and the intention of basing future state actions on the regulations of the law. Martial law does not mean the introduction of a state of lawlessness. It should be clearly stressed that the martial law is to service the consolidation of law and order.

Deputy Sylwester Zawadzki, the minister of justice, said that from the legal point of view, the control of the prosecutor's office is assured, as far as the internees are concerned, and stated that around 900 persons have been freed.

The draft law on the special legislation during martial law was endorsed by the commissions, with two abstentions.

BARCIKOWSKI MEETS CENTRAL COMMITTEE LECTURERS

AU141525 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jan 82 p 1

["AP" report: "Problems of Party Work"]

[Text] On 7 January a meeting of PZPR Central Committee lecturers with Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, took place under the chairmanship of the leader of the ideological section, Walery Namiotkiewicz.

The subject of the meeting was problems in party work during martial law conditions. The events of 13 December solved only one of the Polish problems: the tight problem of authority. The army prejudged its socialist character and defended the socialist state on a national level. That is why the basic task of the party today is also to support all decisions and actions of the Military Council of National Salvation through political activity.

Martial law has unmasked the presumptuous hooliganism of the political rightwing in the Solidarity leadership and dispensed with the myth concerning the extent and depth of its influence on the community. It exposed the increasing exhaustion from the escalation in tensions, lawlessness and disorganization in life. In this way the right conditions came about to enable the party to reintroduce its capacity for action and for internal consolidation, thus gaining the trust of the community. However, this will not come by itself. One has to take advantage of these conditions and the time at our disposal. In the party and in the aktiv the feeling of relief is connected with serious indecision. The only rallying point of the party remains the resolution of the ninth congress; whoever does not fit into this framework or feels unhappy should leave the party, and whoever does not act in accordance with this line should be expelled from the party. This does not mean that the party should allow any sort of settling of accounts to be carried out. The determining factor for attitudes today is our attitude to the decision made on 13 December and the way in which we should behave after this date. We must evaluate justly and without bias those views and actions which are intended to unite the party and not break it up.

We must work out a new style of action in the party, depending above all on political influence on people -- not merely communicating the truth to them but convincing them of it.

Day-to-day affairs must occupy a somewhat larger place in party practice since last year brought a huge reduction in working people's social service, and the suspension of trade union activity could still have intensified it.

The party should master the art of evaluating people, and not only its members. The policy of party echelons must be to help the nomenklatura.

Very important areas for intelligent party activity exist and are being created. The citizen's committees for national salvation are a form of establishing agreement under the new conditions. All active people should meet in them, including members of suspended organizations, even Solidarity. For agreement is very necessary, since a battle for authority is going on, but it is all the more necessary when we already have this authority. The social commissions in plants must do more than fill the gap remaining after trade union activity.

Kazimierz Barcikowski also said that preparations are continuing for the Central Committee plenum which will be devoted to internal party work, and members of the Central Committee will take part in these preparations. He also replied to numerous questions posed by the lecturers.

OZDOWSKI NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS TO CITIZENS ABROAD

LD132054 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan (PAP) -- In his new year's greetings for foreigners of Polish descent and Polonian tourist organizations, Poland's Vice Premier Jerzy Ozdowski said conditions for tourism will soon be created in Poland.

"Prospects for political and social stabilization in Poland, the Polish Government, consistently promoting the introduction of the economic reform and the process of renewal, is creating conditions for the restoration and further development of tourism in this country," he said.

He also voiced the confidence that Poles residing abroad will attend great historical anniversary celebrations in Poland, the celebration of the 600th year of the image of Black Madonna at the Jasna Gora Monastery in Czestochowa this year in the first place.

"The development of tourism in Poland recently encountered [word indistinct] problems as a result of increasing tension and social unrest accompanied by a deepening economic crisis, Ozdowski said, quoting the opinion of Polish and Polonian tourist organizations.

The vice-premier stressed that Polonian matters and the role of Polonian tourism are particularly favoured in Poland. "The imposition of martial law in this country has not hampered our actions to create favourable conditions for Polonian travels to Poland, as indicated by the introduction of many convenient regulations pertaining to travellers of Polish descent, including new principles of obligatory daily exchange and a marked rise in the exchange rate, he said.

SECOND WARSAW RADIO PROGRAM TO RETURN 17 JAN

LD131502 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan (PAP) -- The second programme of the Polish radio is going to reopen January 17. The programme will be broadcast on the same wave lengths as previously from 5:30 a.m. till midnight. A stereo programme is scheduled to be started as the next move.

Both the first and second programmes are going to differ in contents from what they were before December 13, 1981. The first is meant as a universal round-the-clock programme for all kinds of listeners, and the second is addressed to individual social milieus, with the most popular items from the original programmes being retained in both.

SADOWSKI COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC REFORM 14 JAN

LD141626 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jan (PAP) -- A press conference for foreign correspondents was held in Warsaw today with participation of government spokesman Jerzy Urban and the deputy government plenipotentiary for economic reform Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski.

The subjects of the meeting were the progress in the normalization of life in Poland and the introduction of the economic reform.

Professor Sadowski stressed the fact that in spite of martial law and tremendous economic difficulties with which the country is grappling the government has begun introducing a new economic mechanism defined by the previously approved guidelines of the economic reform. The elements of this mechanism now being introduced are new, thoroughly and basically changed principles to govern the operation of state enterprises designed to assure enterprises of independence of decision and the ability for self-financing to make it possible for them to base their activity on the criterion of economic efficiency.

The mechanism should create strong motives for the growth of production and export and serve as a lever to halt the trend of decline in the economy, as well as set on foot the process of improvement.

Another important element of the reform is the so-called self-management, a body temporarily suspended because of martial law regulations. But there is the determination expressed by the country's leadership fully to restore the principles of self-governance as soon as conditions allow it.

It is then that the reform of the principles underlying the operation of enterprises will become complete.

The mechanism now being brought in, underlined Professor Sadowski, is not an automatic device which will bring success overnight. It is a breakthrough being introduced amid many difficulties, the principal of them being foreign exchange restrictions resulting from a balance of payments deficit. These difficulties hamper imports for Polish industry causing sharp supply shortages. The bigger will be these difficulties in the immediate future, a matter which depends not only on ourselves but also on our creditors, the more difficult will be conditions for the new economic mechanism and the less perceptive its positive effects.

PRICE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN CITED ON INCREASES

LD131726 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Difficult But Necessary Operation" -- PAP Headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan (PAP) -- "The price reform should be brought in as quickly as possible since further delay is going to increase the inflationary gap by 1,500 million zlotys every day. The best timing would be a date marking the beginning of a new week as well as month, such as February 1 or March 1 this year, Professor Zislaw Krasinski, head of the State Price Commission, told ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

Professor Krasinski admitted that the proposed price increases are immense, but he said that [it is] the level of compensation that really matters. Two-thirds of the compensation total sum will be allocated to the sphere of social benefits. The population groups to be preferred in the apportioning of compensation sums will be the poor and lower income families, as well as children, young people and non-working women. The compensation system accords special protection to large families with low incomes. Those earning above the national average and wealthy families are going to lose in the operation, said Professor Krasinski. Thus the whole operation will not only involve prices but will also cover the sphere of social welfare.

"One might ask whether such drastic price increases are necessary. It is interesting, said Professor Krasinski, that this necessity is more openly discussed abroad than at home. Worth noting is the fact that the report prepared by a commission of foreign bank experts for the recent talks on Poland's readmission to the International Monetary Fund gave price increases and steps to make production prices realistic as the first condition for Poland's re-entry. The need to step up coal output was only next in the commission's report."

"The state will protect the living standard of young people entering their adult and occupational life. They will benefit from two kinds of financial assistance. Credits will be allocated to newly-weds and the possibility of one-time sizable credits is also being seriously considered," added Professor Krasinski.

REPORTAGE ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, SUPPLIES

Wojtecki Press Conference

LD131914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] The current situation in agriculture and the food industry and plans for current and future undertakings in these areas were the topics of today's press conference at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy. Minister Jersy Wojtecki, Maj Gen Zbigniew Kaminski, Military Council of National Salvation plenipotentiary at the Ministry; and representatives of Ministry directorates and organizations which work for the countryside and agriculture, took part.

Recalling the basic results [words indistinct] states that in plant production this was a good year in comparison with the year before, a year of disasters, but only average, just slightly above the mean, in comparison with the last few years. The minister stated that requirements arising from the currently binding standards, require the procurement of at least 130,000 tons of meat per month. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy is doing everything to imrpove the trends in procurement, which have been positive lately. The next task, important as usual, is to increase the procurement of grain. By 15 February at least 800,000 tons of grain must be procured, which should be delivered by farmers, under contractual agreements, from last year's harvest. The grain must reach the procurement points to ensure, along with the grain imported from France and the aid received from the socialist countries, the supply of bread and flour for the population. Every month at least half a million tons of grain are required for this.

After that Minister Jerzy Wojtecki discussed the proposed, new principles of contracting and he underlined that it is intended to apply to all sectors and to all agricultural products. The contracting will be linked with supplies of means of production, fertilizers, coal and with prepayments for technical equipment.

The minister also referred to the realization of social agreements made with (all?) farmers and their representatives and emphasized that in accordance with farmers' postulates, drafts have been submitted to the Sejm for new legal solutions which will define explicitly the tenure of individual holdings, right of ownership [word indistinct] land property and a guaranteed better protection of peasants' land.

More From Wojtecki

LD132120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Correspondent Henryk Podwojcki report]

[Text] A press conference today at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy was devoted mainly to topical tasks in the production of food, market supplies and a whole range of problems facing the countryside and pertaining to the most urgent matters, such as, for instance, the procurement of grain and activities which is experiencing difficulties. During the period of the economic reform, agriculture is to step up the deliveries of raw materials and food.

Minster Jerzy Wojtecki particularly emphasized that the range of contractual agreements for all farm produce will be broadened to include the sale of machines, implements and other means of production. This will be an incentive for farmers to intensify production and to utilize the still existing reserves -- in short, to practise better husbandry.

Particular attention will be paid to the observance of conditions of profitability of production in all sectors of agriculture and to maintaining the existing parities of income. This will not be easy during the implementation of tasks, because this year agriculture will have no more fertilizers than last year. On the other hand, greater supplies of machines and implements, mainly small ones, are expected for peasant farms because there will be a considerable reduction in the output of all kinds of large machines such as combines for instance.

At the conference, which lasted about 4 hours, a very wide range of problems was discusses, and we will return to them many times. I asked Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Jerzy Wojtecki to the microphone:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Minister, there are very many important matters of interest not just to farmers and rural inhabitants but also to all inhabitants of our country. How is the present situation in the countryside, particularly in agriculture -- I have in mind primarily production trends?

[Answer] Well, the current situation derives from the results achieved by our farming last year. The crop production figures were not bad. Thus, we have been adapting our livestock production, on the basis of these results, at a level somewhat higher than last year. Of course in order to be able to cope with these undertakings, that is, to achieve livestock and milk procurement higher than last year, irrespective of those higher crop production figures, it has become necessary to envisage the import of grain at an appropriately high level of 5 million tons, plus 1.5 million tons of concentrates.

Today we know that, in view of the American restrictions, these imports, mainly from that country, will not be forthcoming. There will be much smaller amounts from other countries. Therefore it is necessary to rapidly correct the plans and adjust to the existing conditions.

Today we know that in view of the shortage of corn the production of our poultry meat will decline sharply, so we have made summary and systemic decisions.

[Question] What are the decisions relating to summary actions?

[Answer] First of all we must buy grain in order to supply the community with flour and bread on a current and constant basis. Of last year's harvest we bought 1.35 million tons of cereals and we were planning to buy 3.6 million tons. What then shall we do? Well, we must purchase at least 800,000 tons of grain by contract; that is, farmers must meet contractual agreements. Then we will have 800,000 tons. We need 500,000 tons of grain per month for flour and bread.

In addition I want to launch a grain loan. What will this consist of? Well, farmers who declare grain for the state under the loan will receive bonds redeemable in 1983, 1984, or 1985, whenever they wish, and in the year in which they redeem the bonds they will receive the grain price current at that time. Moreover, the value of the loan will also carry interest.

[Question] When do you calculate that this grain should reach the silos?

[Answer] We have fixed 15 February as the date for the contractual purchase of 800,000 tons of grain. There should be enought time to thresh these cereals.

[Question] Is there a chance that this grain, which we will need to feed the country, will suffice for the entire livestock breeding economy? Is there enough grain in the country and, if not, is there a chance to acquire it, to but it?

[Answer] Taking into consideration the scale of last year's grain production, of about 20 million tons, I consider that we can buy from our farming, out of our production, at least 1.5 million tons of grain without harming our livestock development. The remaining 2 million or 2.5 million tons we will have to seek in other countries, and that is what we are doing.

We know that we will acquire, we will buy certain quantities in France. We will also purchase from the FRG. We will receive certain amounts of grain from our socialist countries, although we realise that, apart from Hungary, the other countries also import grain. But they will lend us sufficient to enable us to survive.

We must acquire sufficient grain to secure the basic amounts of rationed flour for the baking of bread until the next harvest.

[Question] And maybe a last question, very briefly. Mr Minister, are any measures being adopted right now to help the farmers who have suffered or will suffer as the result of floods?

[Answer] Yes, we are getting ready for this in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy. We have set up a special group. We are preparing more seed. We also want to secure the livestock breeding materials in farms and to provide as urgent, indispensible aid, a greater amount of mineral fertilizers and coal. We have already saved 1,000 tons of feedstuffs. It will be necessary to save fodder for the flood victims. This is a great tragedy. For our part we will do everything possible to extend the most far-reaching assistance. [end recording]

## Meat Procurement Discussed

LD140550 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0410 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Stanislaw Paszewski report]

[Excerpts] A meeting took place yesterday in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy attended by Agriculture Minister Jerzy Wojtecki, and representatives of ministries and institutions cooperating with the food economy.

Another important problem discussed yesterday at the press conference in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy was meat procurement. It is proceeding fairly well. Daily procurement is now reaching 7,000 tons. The plan for January calls for 120,000 tons and it should be fulfilled. Thanks to this, there should also be full coverage of ration coupons. The situation in procurement and meat deliveries to the market may deteriorate however in February, and particularly in March and April, when deliveries of poultry will decline amost completely. The reason is the well-known shortage of fodder for chicken farms. Therefore the delivery of chicks is envisaged to almost everyone who wants to raise chickens in a non-farm setting.

One more piece of information, the most pleasant, namely that the backlog in supplies of coal to the countryside -- and it amounts to 1 million tons -- should be made good soon.

## Sejm Commission's Discussion

LD132232 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2050 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] At a joint session of the Sejm Commission for Legislative Work and the Commission for Agriculture and the Food Industry the first reading has been given to government draft statutes concerning an amendment to the civil code statute, the annulment of the statute dealing with the regulation of farm ownership, and an amendment to the statute dealing with civil proceedings code.

The drafts which have been submitted encompassed a broad range of legal issues from the field of agriculture.

The implementation of the basic directions of agricultural policy and of demands relating to an improvement of legal protection for private farmers, to strengthening the guarantees as regards their inviolability and permanence in the national economy, was the main aim which was used as a guideline in the drawing up of these draft statutes.

In the discussion the deputies pointed to the fact that, irrespective of statutes, making an appropriate entry in this matter into the Constitution was desirable.

The matter of the maximum territorial norms for private farms gave rise to controversy. Much was also said about inheriting farms.

Further work on the drafts of the said statutes will be conducted, as has been decided, by a specially appointed sub-commission.

## NIK Sets Agricultural Tasks

LD141148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] A conference of the local and central leadership aktiv of the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] has been held in Warsaw. The tasks in the sphere of supervising the preparations for this year's spring campaign in agriculture were fixed at the conference which was chaired by NIK Chairman Mieczyslaw Moczar. In this connection organizational units of the NIK will undertake the appropriate activities and will include in these activities other supervisory, inspection and scrutinizing bodies and the broad social aktiv. The inspectors doing the inspection work will concentrate their attention on how tractors and machinery are being overhauled and on making sure that farms get fuels, sowing grain, seed potatoes, seeds, mineral fertilizers and plant protection agents on time.

The conference decided that the most urgent task was for inspection teams to undertake all possible activities the aim of which is to complete during the spring of the sowing of all land suitable for cultivation. The NIK will check the implementation of the set tasks and will draw the necessary conclusions.

## FOREIGN JOURNALISTS VISIT POZNAN 13 JAN

LD132130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] A group, numbering a few dozen foreign journalists accredited in Warsaw, paid a visit to Poznan today. This was the first trip into the country that the foreign correspondents have been able to make following the introduction of the state of martial law in our country.

They met representatives of voivodship administrative and party authorities. They also paid a visit to the Hipolit Cegielski metal industry plant. They familiarized themselves with production processes and had direct conversations with workers at their workplaces.

During these meetings, in reply to numerous questions from the journalists, many rumors and pieces of information which are simply out of this world and which concern, among other things, the alleged strikes in Poznan, were explained.

Well, it transpires that not a single strike took place either in Poznan or the voivodship following the introduction of martial law. A 3-hour stoppage in one of the Cegielski plants, connected with clarifying the matter of internment of one of this particular plant's representatives, came to an end as a result of talks held at that time between the work force and the first secretary of the voivodship committee of the party, Edward Skrzypczak, former Cegielski employee.

In accordance with the wishes expressed by some foreign journalists, Zdzislaw Rozwalak, former chairman of the board of the Wielkopolska region of Solidarity, met them after the visit to the plant.

EXPLOSION IN TELEPHONE BOOTH REPORTED 13 JAN

LD132244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Here is one more item to end the domestic part of the bulletin. According to the press spokesman of the Warsaw Citizens' Militia command, today, at about 1515 so far unidentified perpetrators caused an explosion in the telephone booth at 28 Aleja Jerozolmskie. Due to the explosion the booth has been partially demolished. Windows were broken in the coffee shop near by and in two parked cars. Luckily no passersby have been injured. An investigation is being carried by the Warsaw Citizens' Militia command.

INCREASE IN COAL, TRACTOR PRODUCTION CITED

Katowice Coal Production

LD131934 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Correspondent report from Katowice]

[Text] The anthracite mines are working very well. Yesterday the miners extracted almost 625,000 tons of coal. During the first 12 days of this year the average extraction per 24 hours, therefore, amounted to 623,000 tonnnes. For comparison, average production of coal per 24 hours in 1981 was 607,000 tons.

Coal for France, Holland, Italy

LD142128 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jan (PAP) -- The hard coal output rate in Poland has settled at a high record, with 625,735 tonnes extracted yesterday, the power and mining ministry reported today.

The first batches of Polish hard coal for customers abroad this year are scheduled to leave the Szczecin port these days. Three vessels, namely the "Kopalnia Sosnica," "Warka," and "Ziema Polska," will take a total of 39.5 thousand tonnes of hard coal to France, Holland and Italy, respectively.

'Ursus' Tractor Plant

LD131724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] The first days of the new year in the "Ursus" plant passed with much better work than in the last quarter of last year. Over 210 tractors leave the assembly line daily, which is 20 more than before. Last year, the "Ursus" plant assembled 50,530 tractors.

FLOOD SITUATION, DAMAGE IN PLOCK UPDATED

Help From Soldiers

LD141152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Excerpt] A total of 1,200 soldiers are engaged today in constructing water dams, assisting with evacuations and destroying ice jams. Troops are dropping explosives from helicopters into a gap in the ice covering the river lagoon near Wlocklawek, thus assisting three ice-breakers in the area.

Present estimates indicate that losses caused by flooding amount to Z4.3 billion. At the same time assistance for flood victims is continuing. The Plock voivoda continues to appeal for accomodation for flood evacuees in private apartments. This would allow schools to resume their teaching programs. It is worth stressing that farmers have taken hundreds of flood victims into their homes together with all their belongings.

More on Victims, Damage

LD142244 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jan (PAP) -- The situation in the Plock Voivodship remains difficult as the waters of the flood-swollen Vistula River are still 266 centimetres above danger level. On Wednesday 40 more farms had to be evacuated and there is a persisting threat that the river may break through the levee in Borowiczki where a sugar-processing factory is located. The factory is now ringed with additional protective walls, Extra dams are also being constructed in other spots.

Work is also continuing on enlarging the trench in the ice-(?jams) on the artificial lake stretching upstream from the Wloclawek dam and hydro-electric power plant in the direction of Plockawek Basin. Explosives and ice-breakers are being used. A total of 1,200 soldiers are now taking part in the evacuation and rescue action.

Till now, 13,743 people from 2,208 farms have been evacuated from the flooded area. According to the latest data, the number of those who will still have to leave the area has increased again to 2259. The losses caused by the Plock region swamping are (?now) estimated to amount to some [word indistinct] thousand million zlotys.

The Plock voivoda has reappealed to the inhabitants of the voivodship to volunteer accommodation for the flood victims.

In the Konin Voivodship the flood situation still remains serious as in some spots levees along the Warta River are threatened with persisting ice-jams. Here 850 people had to be evacuated and 24 thousand hectates have been swamped.

A very high water level, exceeding the danger level by over 260 centimetres persists on the Odra River in the Szczecin Voivodship. Soldiers and ice-breakers are struggling against ice-jams which are forming constantly. 33 farms and a big state farm in Cedynia were evacuated.

The situation on the rivers in the other voivodships has not changed.

An increasing number of factories and individual citizens in different parts of the country are responding to the PUWP CC Political Bureau's appeal for help for the flood victims. PUWP factory organizations are collecting money and various articles of immediate necessity which are being sent to Plock immediately.

Many private persons and companies which own rest-houses and hotels have volunteered to take in the victims. In Zakopane, for e.g., the local Martial Committee of National Redemption came up with an initiative to open up the Zakopane pensions for the children of the victims. Teachers volunteered to organize special classes for these children and members of the Polish Socialist Youth Union declared their readiness to look after the children's free time.

Factories in all parts of the country are working extra hours to contribute the production as aid for the Plock flood victims. The basic articles which are donated are shoes, clothes, blankets, food and medicine.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS TO RESUME CLASSES 18 JAN

LD131140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Minister of Health and Social Welfare Tadeusz Szelachowski, implementing the decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation, has decided that classes at medical schools will be resumed as of 18 January. About 35,000 students in all departments will begin classes. This decision, which reaffirms a further normalization of life in the country, will make it possible at the same time for studies to be completed on time and for professional work to be undertaken by many dozens of medical school graduates.

PRESS CONTINUES CRITICISM OF NATO STATEMENT

NATO 'Interference'

LD131224 Warsaw PAP in English 1110 GMT 13 Jan 82

["Open Interference in Poland's Affairs; (by PAP commentator)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan (PAP) -- We come to learn ever more often recently that in case facts do not fit the conceptions of U.S. politicians, the worse for the facts. It is not important for those politicians that the authorities of a sovereign Polish state were confronted with the necessity of taking up resolute actions in order to prevent the disintegration of economy and the danger of civil war. It is not important for them that there authorities have repeatedly assured both Polish and foreign public that all restrictions stemming from the imposition of martial law are temporary and will be repealed as the situation normalizes. It is also unimportant for them that a considerable segment of the progressive public have expressed if not approval, then at least understanding for the decisions which prevented a catastrophe in Poland which could not have failed to affect the state of European and not only European security. [sentence as received]

The White House knew better about everything. The Poles have been "punished" with economic sanctions, the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet propaganda machine has been set in motion.

Allies of the United States know well what benefits they derive from detente and economic cooperation with socialist countries. Therefore they were in no rush to follow in the footsteps of the U.S. and impose restrictions against Poland and the Soviet Union. The White House could not, however, consent to such a rebellion. Pressure was brought to bear on U.S. NATO allies designed to force them to accede to the cold war line of U.S. policy. The extraordinary session of NATO council at foreign ministers' level held in Mons near Brussels on Monday was to have been meant apparently as the crowning of the efforts by Washington.

The sixteen-point-declaration of the NATO Council adopted at this meeting has in fact partly met American expectations. The document adopted in Brussels -- although not unanimously, for the Greek representative declined from supporting four of the points -- is an example of extorting concessions from the allies. Yet it is an even more glaring example of unscrupulous interference in Polish affairs and an attempt to dictate to the authorities of our country in what way to pursue internal policies.

NATO strategists seem to be of the opinion that one should do everything not to make it easier for the Poles to overcome the crisis. Crisis in Poland is useful to some circles in the West. For them the crisis in Poland opens up the chance to fan tension, step up armaments, undertake ever new attempts at gaining a military edge over the socialist countries. For them, the crisis should last, despite all the verbal sympathy of the West towards Poland.

The enfeebled Polish economy will no doubt painfully feel any sanctions. Any discriminatory measures will delay the emergence from the crisis. NATO is clearly implementing its strategic goals at the expense of the Polish nation and this fact cannot be concealed behind the hypocritical demonstrations and declarations.

TRYBUNA LUDU Cited

LD131456 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 13 Jan 82

["NATO's Inflaming Mission" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU today said the communique issued at the recent NATO foreign ministers' session in Brussels sounds like a declaration of propaganda war against the Polish Government.

The paper charged NATO with raising demands which are unrealistic and cannot be fulfilled, as the one that the Polish authorities immediately restore the situation from before December 13, which was exactly the reason for the imposition of martial law in Poland. The paper also charged signatories of the communique with inflamatory and flippant rhetoric for "they never really saw any state accept a dictate from an opposite alliance".

Making a reference to the NATO call for the observance of Poland's right to solve her problems without foreign interference, the paper said it would be commendable if NATO itself complied with the principle.

"The north Atlantic alliance now draws on the patterns and atmosphere of the cold war," the paper charged and warned that this is a short-sighted policy which is bound to do harm to the entire international community "psychologic warfare is not going to determine the course of events in Poland but would induce deterioration of relations in Europe and affect confidence between East and West instead," the paper added. Poland is going to return to the road of reforms and renewal, as was announced on December 13, because this is in tune with her vital needs, and the sooner Western centers give up their pseudo-mission towards Poland, the better it is for all Europeans, the paper said.

The paper described NATO charges accusing the Soviet Union with responsibility for the situation in Poland as Western Europe's concession for the benefit of the U.S. conception, and said the interpretation is aimed at transform Polish events into a Polish crisis of international scope.

CZYREK MOSCOW VISIT, NEED FOR SOVIET HELP NOTED

LD141454 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 14 Jan 82

["Inviolable and Fruitful Alliance" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jan (PAP) -- "The outcome of the Moscow talks fully bears out the immense importance for Poland of the cordial and all-round relations with the Soviet Union, Poland's great socialist neighbour. Poland, recovering after December 13 its economic strength and stabilising its state and socio-political system structures, is for the Soviet Union an important ally in the neuralgic point of Europe and an essential link of the socialist community, the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU in a commentary on the recent visit in Moscow paid by Poland's Foreign Minister, Jozef Czyrek.

The daily went on: "The Soviet posture, marked by true friendship and a determination to help Poland overcome her extremely difficult economic and social situation, differs sharply from that demonstrated by certain Western countries.

"Without Soviet supplies of raw materials and commodities, the Polish economy would be incapacitated, millions of jobs would be in jeopardy and so would be the livelihood of millions of Polish families. The substantial volume of that assistance will be upheld.

"This is why Poland's foreign minister, on behalf of the Polish Government, expressed thanks to the Soviet leadership, and all the working people in the Soviet Union for the economic assistance granted and for the fact that the Soviet Union is repelling the incessant acts of interference by imperialist forces into Poland's internal affairs. This all-round Soviet assistance serves well internal stabilisation in Poland, restoration of her economic efficiency, and also creates propitious external conditions -- in the teeth of imperialist counter-action -- for the strengthening of Poland's independence and security in the internatonal arena."

"The Polish-Soviet talks have confirmed the will of the two countries to cooperate in the international forum in the spirit of consolidation of all positive and constructive achievements of the process of detente and peaceful cooperation.

"Poland and the Soviet Union favour a successful conclusion of the Madrid conference. Attempts to discuss Polish domestic matters in Madrid, a project that is doomed to failure, cannot be reconciled with the character of the conference," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

On the same subject the UPP [United Peasant Party - ZSL] daily DZIENNIK LUDDWY wrote, inter alia:

"The significance of Minister Czyrek's Moscow visit and the outcome of the talks held should be viewed in political and economic terms. Its political aspect lies in the present mutual understanding for all that is taking place in Poland in full conformity with Poland's Constitution and observance of the principle of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of the partners. There is also the conviction that the basing of relations between the two countries on the principles of Marxism and Leninism and socialist internationalism serves well not only the two countries concerned but also the cause of security and stabilisation in Europe, and the cause of peaceful international relations in general.

"The economic aspect of the concluded visit is the assurance of the Soviet partner to provide support and assistance to help Poland overcome her present difficulties.

"This support and assistance is all the more necessary since, as it is emphasized, in the joint communique, actions by the U.S. administration aimed against Poland and the Soviet Union are impeding normalisation and the overcoming of crisis in Poland and, also, are an attempt to transform Poland into a hot (?spot of) tension in Europe."

STATEMENT STRESSES CONTINUITY OF FOREIGN POLICY

LD141246 Warsaw PAP in English 1110 GMT 14 Jan 82

["Martial Law Has Not Changed Polish Foreign Policy" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan (PAP) -- After the whole series of warnings and threats against our country we have recently had an example of unprecedented interference of the West in the internal affairs of Poland and the Soviet Union -- the communique on the course of the emergency session of the NATO council, which would up on January 11 in Brussels, cannot be viewed in any other way. This document runs counter to the provisions of the Helsinki conference Final Act, which is referred to by its authors, since it dictates terms to Poland conditioning the return to normal relations with our country.

Poland and the Soviet Union, as the communique issed after Jozef Czyrek's visit to Moscow points out, have decisively rebuffed this statement as an attempt of brutal interference in the internal affairs of Poland's sovereignty. The Polish foreign minister described the attempts of pressure and restriction as incompatible with the norms of international coexistence.

The steps aimed at putting the Polish issue on the agenda of the CSCE conference in Madrid should be evaluated in the same way. These attempts are incompatible with both the character of this conference and the CSCE Final Act. Such an approach to the issue certainly does not serve international detente and Poland has been, is and remains faithful to international detente.

Martial law, which was declared not only in the best interest of the Poles but also the entire international community, has not changed our foreign policy. We are attaching great import to the Madrid meeting opening on February 9. We still consider the CSCE Final Act an important instrument of the development of international cooperation, stabilization of the situation in Europe and the world. It is our intention that the conference in the Spanish capital ends with constructive results.

We declare our readiness for talks with everyone who wants to know a sterling truth about Poland, stated chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablowski at a new year's meeting with diplomatic corps. We want to clarify misunderstandings, reconstruct and develop cooperation both in the sphere of international policy and economy, science and culture.

Currently, the bilateral and multilateral efforts of our country go in this very direction.

WESTERN NATIONS SUSPEND CREDIT NEGOTIATIONS

NC142056 Paris AFP in English 2044 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 14 Jan (AFP) -- Poland's 16 creditor-nations in the non-communist world decided at a top-secret meeting here today to suspend indefinitely their negotiations with Warsaw, informed sources said.

A French source said a letter explaining the position of the 16 will be sent to the Polish Government.

Some reports said the 16 agreed to freeze talks with Warsaw on the rescheduling of the 3,500 million dollars 1982 public debt, without however taking up the question of last July's agreement on the funding of the 1981 bills, covering 2,500 million dollars over eight years.

Poland's debt to the non-communist world is 26,500 million dollars, half of it debts guaranteed by governments.

The 16 creditor-nations are: Austria, Belguim, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

BIALOLEKA INMATES PROTEST HARSHER CONDITIONS

PM141537 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Jan 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Mr Rakowski Hopes Martial Law Will Be Lifted Soon"]

[Excerpts] Polish Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski said on television on Tuesday 12 January that "martial law will be lifted in a matter of weeks if stability is maintained." However he explained that a number of arrested people would remain in detention.

In addition we have learned that the people being held in Bialoleka, a prison near Warsaw, went on a hunger strike last week. They are complaining of harsher detention conditions. Exercise time has been reduced and contacts among prisoners in different cells banned. These measures were apparently taken because the authorities considered that the soldiers guarding the prison had very cordial relations with the detainees which had been demonstrated in particular during the New Year celebrations. Since then the militia have been given the job of guarding the prison. A number of prisoners have been transfered to other establishments. This is true, in particular, of Professor Geremek, Mr Walesa's main political adviser who was taken to Lowicz Prison, 80 km southwest of the capital between Saturday night and Sunday morning. This measure isolates him, especially since that city is outside the Warsaw Voivodship and a special permit is, therefore, needed to visit it.

## CEAUSESCU HOSTS VISIT OF BCP'S TODOR ZHIVKOV

### Zhivkov Arrives 14 Jan

AU140917 Bucharest Domestic Service on Romanian 0900 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The friendship visit being paid to our country by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, started an hour ago. At the Bucharest-Otopeni international airport, where the arrival ceremony took place, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov very warmly and welcomed him to our country.

During the ceremony, the national anthems of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. A military guard presented arms. A group of Pioneers presented flowers to Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov. At the airport, which was adorned with the national flags of the two countries and large portraits of Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, many Bucharest inhabitants hailed the two party-state leaders with loud cheers and ovations, thus expressing the full conviction that the current summit meeting will make another contribution to developing Romanian-Bulgarian relations and the cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, for the benefit of accelerating socialist construction in Romania and Bulgaria and in the interest of the cause of socialism, peace and cooperation in the world.

### Zhivkov Awarded

AU141330 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Official Romanian-Bulgarian talks at summit level began at noon today at the Snagov House. The talks are being attended, aside from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other Romanian and Bulgarian officials. Before the beginning of the talks at Snagov House, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu awarded Comrade Todor Zhivkov the star of the Socialist Republic of Romania first class with sash, for outstanding contribution to developing the cooperation between the RCP and the BCP, and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to strengthening the friendship between the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and promoting the general cause of socialism, peace and cooperation in the world, and on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other Romanian and Bulgarian officials.

Addressing Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that the Romanian people are familiar with and appreciate the revolutionary activities carried out by the Bulgarian party and state leader to build the new system and ensure the victory of socialist revolution in the friendly and neighborly country. After stating that during the socialist period, invested with the greatest responsibilities as leader of the party and state, Comrade Todor Zhivkov played a noteworthy role in all successes attained by the Bulgarian people, the speaker stressed his contribution to developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his conviction that through joint efforts, the good relations between our countries and parties will continuously develop and will constitute an example of relations between neighboring and friendly socialist countries which cooperate and assist each other in building the socialist society. In concluding his speech, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu once again warmly congratulated Comrade Todor Zhivkov and wished him ever greater successes in his highly responsible work, for the prosperity of the Bulgarian people, for socialism and peace.

Taking the floor, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed cordial thanks to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally for the order awarded -- the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania first class with sash -- and for praising the Bulgarian people, his party and country.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov described the award as an expression of respect for the historical past and heroic present of the Bulgarian people and as proof of the desire to develop the Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation and the traditional friendship between the two peoples. Stating that he has been cooperating with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for over 15 years to develop the bilateral friendship, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said that our relations are in keeping with both mutual interests and with the interests of cooperation among socialist countries and of promoting international peace.

Expressing thnaks for the order awarded, Comrade Todor Zhivkov assured Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu that, together with the BCP Central Committee, State Council and Bulgarian Government, he will further endeavor to deepen Bulgarian-Romanian relations, in the interests of the two peoples and of the cause of socialism, and to promote peace in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. In concluding his speech, Comrade Todor Zhivkov conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to the Romanian people wishes for new successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

At the end of the ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the officials attending drank a glass of champagne.

Official Talks Begin

AU141930 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Official talks began at Snagov House today between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The talks are being attended for the Romanian side by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Comrades Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, Emilian Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government, chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the Romanian side in the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Stefan Birlea, member of the RCP Central Committee and head of the chancery of the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and counselor to the party secretary general, Petre Duminica, Romanian ambassador in Sofia; and Vasile Sandru, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The meeting is being attended for the Bulgarian side by Comrades Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side in the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Milko Balev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Niko Yakhiel, member of the BCP Central Committee and counselor to the party general secretary; Todor Stoychev Todorov, Bulgarian ambassador in Bucharest; and Khristo Dorchev, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmly greeted the visit paid by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to our country, and expressed his satisfaction at once again meeting him and continuing the traditional friendly dialogue on bilateral and international matters of common interest. Our party-state leader reasserted his conviction that the understandings that will be concludeo during the current talks will -- like all former decisions -- open fruitful prospects for Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed cordial thanks for the invitation to visit Romania and for the warm hospitality with which he was welcomed on Romanian soil. He stressed that he views this as an eloquent expression of the close Bulgarian-Romanian friendship.

The Bulgarian party and state leader, in turn, expressed satisfaction at again meeting with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to agree on a number of measures designed to constantly strengthen the fruitful cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

The talks are taking place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and of complete understanding, trust and mutual esteem.

Dinner Giver 14 Jan

AU142102 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] At Snagov House this evening, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu gave a dinner in honor of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The dinner was attended by Romanian and Bulgarian officials.

During the dinner, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov proposed toasts. The two party-state leaders stressed that this new meeting and the talks which are taking place will make an important contribution to constantly developing friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples. After stressing the upward evolution of Romanian-Bulgarian relations during the preceding 5-year plan and prospects for developing these relations, the two sides expressed their conviction that these relations will continuously intensify, in keeping with the interests of our peoples and the general cause of socialism, peace and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world.

Stressing that this meeting is taking place in particularly complex international conditions, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized that energetic action is needed to resolve conflicts by negotiations alone to avoid the use of weapons, thus contributing to ensuring peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The two sides also stressed the need to resolve the problem of underdevelopment and to establish a new international economic order, to overcome the current tension and resume the policy of detente. They expressed their conviction that our parties and countries will strengthen their cooperation even more so that Romanian-Bulgarian relations will be an example of relations between two neighboring socialist countries which are also strengthening their cooperation with the other socialist countries and with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov then toasted the development of cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples; and cooperation, understanding and peace throughout the world.

Tirgoviste Visited. 15 Jan

AU150929 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary General and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is on a friendly visit to our country, this morning arrived in Tirgoviste Municipality, the seat of Dimbovita County. The presidential helicopter landed within the compound of the modern industrial platform of that city, which has experienced an intensive economic development in past years.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov were welcomed with particular warmth and great appreciation by those who live and work in that part of the country. Comrade Florea Ristache, first secretary of the county party committee and chairman of the Dimbovita County People's Council, expressed satisfaction on behalf of all residents with this visit, which is an opportunity to present the results achieved in certain top industrial branches.

Immediately after their arrival, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov visited the Tirgoviste metallurgical combine, an important unit of the economic sector of the municipality and county. The visit of the two party-state leaders to the Tirgoviste industrial platform continues.

POLAND'S RAKOWSKI HOLDS TRADE TALKS WITH BURTICA

AU141926 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today conducted talks with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who has arrived on a visit to our country.

On this occasion, the two sides examined the development of bilateral economic relations and trade exchange, and noted that sustained activity has been carried out to expand and diversify mutually advantageous Romanian-Polish cooperation. At the same time, they exchanged a broad range of views on opportunities and ways to continue to develop cooperation at various levels, and to expand and diversify the exchange of goods between the two countries.

SFRY'S GOLOS MEETS ANDREI, OTHERS 11-12 JAN

AU121942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Jan (AGERPRES) -- On Tuesday, January 12, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, received Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, head of the Yugoslav delegation to the Madrid meeting, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the talks, aspects were approached of the development and deepening of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia, as well as current international questions of mutual interest.

The interview was attended by Ion Datcu, ambassador at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Milan Marinkovic, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Bucharest, was also present.

On January 11 and 12, 1982, Ignac Golob had consultations with Constantin Oancea, Romanian deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Views were exchanged on questions of the current international life.

The talks were attended by Milan Marinkovic, charge d'affaires a.i. of Yugoslavia in Bucharest.

TULPAN REPLACES MARIN AS PRICES COMMITTEE CHIEF

AU140938 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] By presidential decree Comrade Gheorghe Gaston Marin has been released from the position of chairman of the State Committee for Prices after reaching retirement age.

Comrade Ion Tulpan has been released from the position of first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee and appointed chairman of the State Committee for Prices.

STATE SECURITY AKTIV HOLDS END-OF-YEAR SESSION

AU140942 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Jan 82 p 5

[Summary] "The party and command aktiv of the State Security Department held an end-of-year session to discuss the department's activities in 1981." At the end of the session, the participants adopted a cable to President Nicolae Ceausescu in which they pledge to improve overall activities, on the basis of advice and guidance included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speeches and directives, to faithfully implement party decisions and observe the law of the land and to intensify the revolutionary and professional training of the security apparatus cadres.

## RUMORS OF HOXHA DEATH, ALBANIAN MOVES REPORTED

### NOVOSTI on Hoxha Whereabouts

NC132009 Paris AFP in English 2000 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jan (AFP) -- Albanian leader Enver Hoxha has disappeared from public life, the daily NOVOSTI reported here today.

According to rumors, it said, Mr Hoxha was wounded or killed during a fight with Prime Minister Mehmet Shehu, whose suicide was announced last December 18.

"Since December 18," the newspaper said, "Enver Hoxha has not appeared in public, even on January 11, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Peoples Republic of Albania."

It noted that the Albanian party organ ZERI I POPULLIT's edition on Monday did not contain any "fresh quotations" from Mr Hoxha to mark the anniversary.

### RILINDJA on Albanian Assembly

LD132212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1905 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Pristina, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- Under the title "Settling of Accounts in Tirana," Pristina RILINDJA carries in its tomorrow's issue a commentary on the session of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, which is to elect the successor to Albanian Premier Mehmet Shehu who, it was reported, committed suicide on 18 December.

On this occasion, RILINDJA stresses: "The party and state leaders owe it, if not to the world public, then at least to their own people to provide an explanation of the circumstances of Mehmet Shehu's suicide. No, his death, even if it was suicide, leaves no doubt that what is involved above all is a political killing whose motives will be learned sooner or later. At the same time, the illusion about the 'compact' Albanian leadership created by Enver Hoxha and by that same Mehmet Shehu, as the first executive and his right hand for 4 full decades, has been dispelled."

In fact things can be no different in a country such as Albania with a despotic system and without democracy, where democracy exists only in lengthy speeches by "irreplaceable" politicians.

The precongress atmosphere in Albania has always been preceded by "new and unexpected moves." "Exposed" culprits have always fallen as victims precisely on the eve of a congress. The eighth congress was an exception in this respect. The one to blame for the grave economic and political situation in the country was "discovered" after the congress, and it is a good thing that he "committed suicide" in view of the fact that the conviction that the blame "does not lie" among the living is thereby created more easily among the people, while reasons for fresh persecutions become "even firmer."

Tomorrow's session of the assembly should explain at least some dilemmas in connection with the internal situation and the political fermet in Albania. It is possible that, as usually, the blame for the existing situation (?will be laid) on "imperialists, social-imperialists and revisionists" whose targets is always "the only country in the world with genuine socialism."

Regardless of who will enter the Government Palace (Adil Carcani and Ramiz Alia are mentioned), it is difficult to believe that he will bring a "magic wand". The Albanian leadership will need quite some time to rectify everything it has done to its people.

## VJESNIK Views Relations

AU131854 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 23 Dec 81 p 2

[Djurdjica Kuntic report]

[Summary] Despite the burdens imposed on Yugoslav-Albanian relations, our country has always provided the conditions for cooperation and positive contacts with our southern neighbor. However, this cooperation has not yielded the expected logical results. In 1978, the trade between the two countries totaled some $28 million and, in 1980, $115 million. Albania buys consumer goods, textiles, television sets, refrigerators and other vital products in our country. However, Albania did not accept our offer to construct and to deliver equipment for industrial projects, hydroelectric powerplants, cement mills and other factories. Our offers for cooperation in agriculture, shipping and for scientific-cultural cooperation were also rejected.

Electric energy is the most important item among our imports from Albania. This year, however, the price of this electricity will increase 25 percent. Last year, the Yugoslav electricity community held talks with its Albanian counterpart on constructing and linking the two electricity systems by a power line between Prizren and Fierze. No agreement on this was signed because the Albanian side proposed conditions which were unacceptable to us.

Yugoslavia also grants reduced transportation rates to Albania. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Albanian side does not allow our buses to enter Albania, while we do not ban the entry of Albanian buses into Yugoslavia.

Initial agreements have been reached on post and telegraphic traffic with Albania. Albania also agreed to hold talks in Tirana on improving telephone links between the two countries. Unsolved problems exist in the field of radio communications. Albania did not sign the Stockholm convention on distribution of radio areas. "By hindering the reception of our radio broadcasts and television programs in Albania, it also hinders the reception of these programs on the territory of our country."

The two countries reached an agreement on linking the railroad systems of the two countries by constructing the Shkoder-Titograd railroad line. This year, a commission of the two countries inspected work on constructing this line on the Albanian side.

Our country made several proposals and impetuses for organized tourist visits to Albania. However, the Albanians only accepted cooperation with the Kosovoturist travel agency, and allowed only the inhabitants of Kosovo to travel to Albania. This cooperation has now ended. Passenger traffic takes place at the Bozaj border crossing near Titograd, and Caf San border crossing near Struga. The Caf Morino border crossing is used only by Albanian citizens and our citizens from Kosovo. In 1980, some 30,000 Yugoslav citizens visited Albania and some 1,800 Albanians visited Yugoslavia. Earlier, one waited for a visa several weeks, while now this procedure takes less time. Albanian citizens aged over 70 obtain visas to visit their relatives in Yugoslavia, while other Albanian citizens are subject to very strict regulations.

The Albanian customs organs have imposed such high customs duties on presents which Yugoslavs send to their relatives in Albania that the recipients simply cannot pay for them. Thus, it happens that the refrigerators, television and radio sets, electric ranges and washing and sewing machines sent as presents end up somewhere else than where they were sent.

No interstate agreement exists between the SFRY and Albania because the Albanian side has refused to conclude such an agreement on a national level. Cooperation in this field was developing mostly with the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and only sporadiacally with other parts of Yugoslavia in which the Albanian nationality lives. However, because of the interference in our internal affairs and because of the aggressive Albanian hostile propoganda, we have been forced to take the necessary protection measures.

U.S. SANCTIONS ALREADY BEING FELT IN POLAND

AU131130 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Ilija Marinkovic report]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 11 Jan -- The estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture, according to which the purchase of cattle and poultry in the first quarter of this year will reach barely 400,000 tons, or 180,000 tons less than in the same period of 1981, have caused great anxiety. The deliveries of flour will be reduced from 928,000 to 892,000 tons, but a certain improvement in the supply of sugar, margarine and endible oil is expected.

The most critical situation is in the production of poultry, which will be reduced by 42 percent in the current quarter. If U.S. President Reagan adheres to his announced economic sanctions, Poland will be forced to liquidate its largest poultry farms whose production has relied on the imports of fodder from the United States.

Among the consqeunces of Reagan's "anti-Polish measures" which are already being felt both in the economy and on the market, the ban on fishing in U.S. territorial waters is causing no less concern. Some 28 Polish fishing boats have already left this rich zone. According to the Polish-American agreement signed in 1977 (and which should have been renewed in July), the Poles were allowed -- last year, for instance -- to catch as much as 235,000 tons of fish in this zone. With the annulment of this agreement, Poland will lose at least $70 million per year, and in addition it is deprived of food articles which were an important dietary supplement at a time of increasingly greater meat shortage.

Problems With Intelligentsia

If one were to judge by Archbishop Glemp's sermon on Sunday, the meeting between the primate of the Catholic Church and General Jaruzelski (which took place on 9 January for the first time since the introduction of martial law) did not yield positive results. The tone of the primate's message was sharper and more critical than ever before, and it is characteristic that in its basic assessments it coincides with the latest speech of Pope John Paul II. The sharp stand toward the unchanged, rigorous behavior of the military authorities indicates that the church neither can nor wants to assume the role of mediator or partner in renewing the spirit of understanding.

The military authorities have no fewer problems with intellectuals who have perhaps experienced the greatest shock with the introduction of martial law. Except for a few, predominantly scientists, publicists and educational workers, no prominent creative workers have publicly supported this dramatic step by the Polish leadership.

After the Warsaw party conference, the plenum of the Wroclaw PZPR Voivodship Committee also pointed to the "unusually difficult and complex situation that continues to exist in the intelligentsia circles, among scientific and cultural workers and university students." More effective activity by the party organizations at higher schools was demanded in the discussion.

At the request of the Military Council of National Salvation, the government educational organs and the administrations of higher schools are taking measures aimed at ensuring the resumption of classes at universities under the conditions of martial law. "Guidelines" were adopted, according to which these schools will operate on the basis of a 1958 law, and this means that all rights and responsibility for the normal operation of universities will be assumed by the rector, while the so-called senate is only of a consultative nature. In addition, the rector is obliged to carry out the regulations of martial law without any consultations.

In view of the fact that all student organizations and self-managing organs have been suspended, the organization of extracurricular and other activities will be entrusted to the rector's authorized representatives. In the interest of discipline, the rector is authorized to expel from the university all violators of the martial law regulations and, in addition, it can demand of students that they "accept voluntary work for the benefit of the school or national economy."

CROAT PARTY LEADER NOMINATED TO BE PREMIER

LD131242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- Following consultations, the SFRY Presidency proposed that Milka Planinc, current president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, be the candidate for the office of Federal Executive Council president. This proposal was announced by SFRY Presidency member Radovan Vlajkovic at the session of the Coordination Committee of the SAWPY Federal Conference, which is responsible for the implementation of cadre policy in federation organs and organizations and in the organs of sociopolitical organizations at the federal level. The session was chaired by Marin Cetinic.

Committee members were informed that the candidacy of Milka Planinc for the office of Federal Executive Council president was also endorsed by the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, following consultations in all republics and provinces. All republican and provincial SAWP conferences will submit their views on the proposal to the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

Radovan Vlajkovic informed members of the Coordination Committee that Lazar Mojsov is a possible candidate for the office of federal secretary of foreign affairs, Admiral Branko Mamula for the office of federal secretary of national defense and Stane Dolanc for the office of federal secretary of internal affairs.

SERBIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

Vidic Comments on Constitution

LD131210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0903 GMT 13 Jan 82

["Formulation of Draft Decisions" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- While working on the decisions, we took account of the fact that the chief aim is to set out the tasks which the Serbian League of Communist Central Committee places before all organizations and members of the Serbian League of Communists as a whole, and of the Vojvodina League of Communists and Kosovo League of Communists, in such a way that their further solution makes an essential contribution toward successfully putting into order and further promoting relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia in all spheres of our common labor. For this was indeed the main spirit of the discussions which we conducted overall, Dobrivoje Vidic said, expounding on behalf of the working group the draft decisions on the Serbian League of Communist's tasks in implementing the Constitution and in further development and consolidation of unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, at today's session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee. These decisions are based on the debate which the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee held at the previous session 24-26 December last year.

The proposed decisions, Vidic said among other things, cannot remain solely in the state spheres in promoting the implementation of the SFRY Constitution, the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of the socialist autonomous provinces. The decisions proceed from the fact that the strengthening of togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia will be all the firmer in accordance with the degree to which it penetrates, in as all-round a way as possible, all areas of socioeconomic and cultural life, with the aim of developing to the maximum all forms of fruitful cooperation in association of labor and means, joint enterprises by organizations of associated labor and other various associations of citizens in varying spheres of social activity.

The debate, Vidic added, demonstrated clearly that it is not changes in the constitutions of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces which are proposed, but adequate implementation of those constitutions. The working group proceeded from the standpoint that all participants in the debate consider that constitutional norms must be strictly applied. Specific differences in their interpretation should be overcome by joint efforts, and with the full assistance of all sociopolitical communities, with the aim of further promoting togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, in the socialist autonomous provinces on the bases of brotherhood and unity and full equality of all nations and nationalities in them. Thus, all functions of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a state community will develop normally and will be promoted normally in the areas uniformly ordered for the entire territory of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and jointly carried out; as will all functions which, in the spirit of the SFRY Constitution and the constitutions of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of the socialist autonomous provinces, are autonomously carried out and promoted in the provinces. The state is treated as a function of self-management; it is not made out to be anything else; no fetishes are made of anything in this connection.

In this way we shall together make the desired and expected contribution to further strengthening and generally advancing the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Vidic said, declaring that the debate makes it obligatory for the chief tasks which must be posed now to be clearly established, in this sphere of further work.

Although many such tasks could be posed, and they are indeed being set in the regular planning of work, and although many are also being successfully resolved, it is essentially important that the decisions place emphasis on the need for delays in applying the Constitution in the sphere of national defense and social planning to be eliminated by joint work, and that greater energy should be devoted to regulating and promoting relations in the sphere of work on strengthening state security as well as in cooperation on the international level by all subjects which are, according to the Constitution, called upon to conduct such cooperation successfully, Vidic said, adding that the report and debate had shown there are no insurmountable obstacles in these spheres of constitutional application, and that specific differences in their interpretation, as well as certain cases of slowness and delays, may be relatively rapidly overcome, and the overall situation in these areas wholly overhauled.

As is the case with the LCY Central Committee political platform for LCY action in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo, which is imbued with this spirit, so it is with these decisions -- they rest upon the same (?will) of all members of the Serbian League of Communists, and are permeated with concern for the all-round rapprochement of all our nations and nationalities, Vidic said among other things. We must consider the development of togetherness, on the bases of the Constitution, as our chief internationalist duty and a basic need of all our citizens regardless of nationality. This development cannot be attained by a standpoint alone, by good propaganda while resting on our laurels. For there are new generations coming along who must make their contributions and add their own contents to the policy of brotherhood and unity in our country. Every form of isolationism must inevitably inflict harm on this process. In our work we must, therefore, turn toward all economic, cultural, educational and other means of strengthening brotherhood and unity in the present-day conditions. These decisions emphasize this in principle and also fairly specifically. However, only live practice can ensure that we successfully continue this policy, which has been and remains the condition for the further development of our federal community. The more of these live bonds linking our country's nations and nationalities there are in practice, in all spheres of our social life, the better we all shall live, and the more, on this basis, shall our socialist community multiply its strength.

We consider that we can successfully remove from the agenda the disputed elements hitherto present in application of the Constitution, before the ninth congress of the Serbian League of Communists and the 12th LCY Congress. It is necessary to go further in all directions of carrying out the decisions, such as they are ratified today, and such as they are then adopted and formulated in their own decisions by the provincial conferences of the Vojvodina League of Communists and the Kosovo League of Communists, as well as by the Ninth Serbian League of Communists Congress, Dobrivoje Vidic said, concluding his exposition of the draft decisions.

Further Proceedings

LD132230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1211 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- After the conclusions of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee on the Serbian League of Communist's tasks in the realization of the Constitution and the further building and consolidation of unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia had been explained by Dobrivoje Vidic on behalf of the working group of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, Zivan Vasiluevic, Veluko Vujicic, Rista Jovanovic, Vladimir Zeljic and Kurtes Salihu took part in a discussion. They made a number of observations and suggestions aimed at improving the proposed text of the conclusions.

After the working group had incorporated all the suggestions into the proposed text of the conclusions, the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee unanimously adopted the conclusions.

The central committee then discussed the report prepared by the Central Committee Commission for Organization and Statutory Questions dealing with the attitudes and views in connection with the topical aspects of the further organization and development of the League of Communists. The introductory report on this theme was submitted by Budimir Vukasinovic, member of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium.

The following took part in the discussion: Jovan Vujic, Milica Vladic, Husamedin Azemi, Djuro Brdar, Radomir Vulic, Dragoman Radujcic, Henrik Selio, Ljubisav Lilio, Miroslav Milisavljevic, Slavko Veselinov, Dedo Hasimbegovic, Velimir Matio, Nikola Sainovio, Borislav Grujic and Dragan Mijailovic.

Concluding the discussion on the report submitted by the Commission for Organizational and Statutory Questions, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, said that all the commission's preceding work. Today's discussion and the further work concerning questions of the possible changes in the statute represented only a fraction of the overall process of preparing for the Ninth Serbian League of Communists congress.

The Central Committee adopted the commission's report and the introductory report by Budimir Vukasinovic, which, accompanied by the views, observations and suggestions voiced during today's discussion, will be passed on to the Statutory Commission of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, which is to prepare the proposed changes and additions to the Serbian League of Communists statute. This proposal will then be considered by the Central Committee, which will adopt its attitude on it and submit it for a public discussion by the members and organizations of the League of Communists in the republic. Since the report submitted by the commission contains a considerable number of proposals which do not concern statutory questions alone, it was decided that the report should also be passed on to the other commissions which the Central Committee had set up in connection with the preparations for the next republican party congress.

The Serbian League of Communists Central Committee then established the composition of delegates to the Ninth Serbian League of Communists Congress and to the 12th LCY Congress from the Serbian League of Communists and passed a decision on the electoral municipal conferences of the League of Communists, which will elect delegates to the 12th LCY Congress.

One delegate will be elected for every 800 members of the Serbian League of Communists, which amounts to 1,144 delegates for the Ninth Serbian League of Communists Congress. To this should also be added 40 delegates from the Yugoslav People's Army. Among the delegates to the Ninth Serbian League of Communists Congress there should be approximately 455 production workers (39.7 percent) and approximately 111 agricultrual producers (or 9.7 percent).

On the basis of the ratio of 1 delegate to every 2,000 members of the League of Communists the Serbian League of Communists, not counting the provincial leagues of communists, is scheduled to send about 288 delegates to the 12th LCY Congress. The exact number from the League of Communists of Vojvodina and Kosovo will be determined by the two provincial committees in keeping with the decision of the LCY Central Committee. Here too a higher degree of participation is envisaged for workers and agricultural producers than their total percentage in the structure of the League of Communists. Also envisaged is the appropriate representation of women, the young and veterans.

A decision was also adopted on the municipal organizations of the Serbian League of Communists which will have to elect a joint delegate for the 12th LCY Congress because of their having less than 1,500 League of Communists members.

The Serbian League of Communists Central Committee session also adopted the projected structure of the future Central Committee, together with the procedure and time schedules for nominations of candidates for membership of the committee. The new Serbian League of Communists Central Committee which should be elected at the Ninth Serbian League of Communists Congress, will have 145 members, the same as at present.

The number of Central Committee members from the intermunicipal conferences of the League of Communists, the Belgrade League of Communists Town Conference and the League of Communists of Vojvodina and Kosovo is to be based on the number of members -- 1 Central Committee member will be elected for every 6,760 members of the Serbian League of Communists.

Analysis of the structure of the future Serbian League of Communists Central Committee shows that, as compared with the present one, the percentage of production workers will increase by 1.38 percent, agricultural producers by 3.45 percent, women by 10.34 percent and young people by 4.48 percent. The nationality structure of the future Central Committee will be similar to that of the present one, in which Serbs account for 74.5 percent, Albanians 7.6 percent, Hungarians 5.5 percent, Montenegrins 3.4 percent, Yugoslavs 2.1 percent, Croats 2.1 percent, Muslims 1.4 percent, and so forth.

Plenum Conclusions 13 Jan

LD132032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] [No dateline given] -- At its 18th session held 24-26 December 1981, the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists discussed the tasks of the Serbian League of Communists in further building of consolidating unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. In a wide-ranging, open, democratic and public discussion the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists proceeded from the conclusions adopted at the 20th session of the LCY Central Committee that it was necessary to discuss "the experiences and the problems in the implementation of togetherness on the foundations of the building of socialist self-management relations and also from the point of view of the constitutional functions of the federation, of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of the socialist autonomous provinces which are an integral part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and a constituent element of the federation."

The Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists approved the report by Comrade Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee, on the tasks of the Serbian League of Communists in further building and consolidating unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia as an ideopolitical basis for the further activity of the Serbian League of Communists.

I

The Central Committee makes the assessment that specific problems in the implementation of togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, of which the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo are a part and which at the same time are a constituent element of Yugoslav federalism, are an expression of the delay in the development of self-management socialist relations and of delays and inconsistencies in the implementation of the relations and responsibilities established by the Constitution.

What is at stake are real problems, long-standing problems whose solution requires the responsible, organized and creative involvement of all organs and organizations of the Serbian League of Communists and of all communists in the institutions of our delegate and political system throughout the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Since the new SFRY republican and provincial constitutions were adopted in 1974 not everything has been done which should have been done on their application and concretization although certain results are undeniable. These results are expressed in the implementation of self-management socio-economic and political relations, in the development of socialist self-management, consolidation of brotherhood and unity and development of equality of nations and nationalities, and in the building of self-management socialist togetherness on the principles of self-management negotiations and social agreement-seeking. Parallel with these results in the process of implementing the Constitution and the law on association labor, misunderstandings and major difficulties have been present in self-management planning and in the development of new relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia which have not yet been overcome.

Wider causes of negative manifestations in relations within the Socialist Republic of Serbia, especially between the organs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and of the Socialist Autonomous Provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo, are implicit in some topical problems of Yugoslav society as a whole. The transfer of extended reproduction to associated labor is resisted by various monopolies, alienated centers of power and by etatism at all levels of social organization. The work of the delegations and of delegate assemblies has not affirmed itself adequately during this period nor have any visible results been obtained in the activity of the Serbian League of Communists within the political system of socialist self-management. This strengthened tendencies of bureaucratization in our society and led to formalization of relations in delegate assemblies.

For these reasons the main tasks of the League of Communists in the further development of socialist self-management, consolidation of its material basis and in the transfer of extended reproduction to associated labor were not implemented successfully and quickly enough.

"Nationalistic and irredentist counterrevolutionary actions in Kosovo were aimed at wrecking the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of our country and at substantially disrupting the relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in the SFRY. Consolidation of unity in the Socialist Republic of Serbia on the basis of the constitutional orientations and of the LCY's policy implies resolute suppression of negative manifestations in the implementation of the constitutional principles in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

The Serbian League of Communists as a whole, and the League of Communists of Vojvodina and the League of Communists of Kosovo separately, bear full responsibility in the struggle against all manifestations, forms and sources of nationalism as a platform of counterrevolutionary activity of all antisocialist and anti-self-management forces. Every member of the League of Communists is committed to waging a battle against nationalism, especially in his own environment.

The constitutions and other basic documents of our society (LCY program, documents of League of Communists congresses and conferences) have established the basis for socialist self-management togetherness in Serbia and the foundations for the unity of the Serbian Republic of Serbia as a self-management, sociopolitical and state community. The autonomous position of the socialist autonomous provinces, as integral parts of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and as constituent factors of Yugoslav federalism, has also been established. However, social practice and political activities in some significant aspects have not been coordinated with these substantial orientations.

Inadequate self-management links between basic organizations of associated labor on income based relations, and the encapsulation within the basic organization of associated labor, municipal republican and provincial framework, had an impact on the delays in negotiations and agreement seeking in the Socialist Republic of Serbia on questions of common interest.

The difficulties in adopting uniform legal solutions in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, of agreements and other documents which are of joint interest to the working people and the nations and nationalities throughout the republic, are in many respects an expression of this encapsulation, mainly in economic relations. The republican and provincial organs were not able to find solutions to some essential questions of interest to the republic as a whole. This narrowed down the scope for the consolidation of togetherness and imparted more or less formal characteristics to the uniformity of the republic.

The Central Committee takes the view that the constitutional solutions, on which our community and ideopolitical and action uniform League of Communists are based, provide firm guarantees both against centralism and against all aspects of particularism and separatism. The danger of these manifestations, which the League of Communists never disregards, must not constitute an obstacle to the necessary efforts to build joint policy and establish uniform solutions stemming from the Constitution and other fundamental social documents.

The purpose of the League of Communists activity must be to constantly widen the scope for the development of socialist self-management relations in all areas of sociopolitical and socio-economic life, for the consolidation of the role of the working class and of the working people in the delegate system and for the development and consolidation of the full equality of our nations and nationalities. This at the same time requires constant struggle against administrative-bureaucratic meddling into economic and social life and against all forms of etatism, narrowmindedness and nationalism. The struggle against etatist restrictions on the development of self-management in the Socialist Republic of Serbia is an integral part of the LCY struggle to ensure that the pooling of labor and resources and the unity of the Yugoslav market come fully to the fore throughout our country.

Social relations built on this basis must increasingly permeate state functions as well. The delegate system to an even greater extent must express self-management interests and at the same time must ensure an efficient implementation of the state functions. The League of Communists must work to ensure that these functions increasingly become more democratic, socialized and implemented in the service of associated labor and self-management.

It is the tasks of the League of Communists, using open criticism and political action, to remove the obstacles appearing in the way of consolidating the decisive role of the working class. This is one of the essential reasons whereby at the republican level it may be easier to reach the solutions to those questions which are of common interest, including the solutions which express the unity of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a socialist self-managing democratic and state community.

The development of the autonomous character of the provinces in keeping with the constitution implies their full responsibility for their own development, for the development of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a state and as a composite sociopolitical community, as well as implying responsibility for the development of Yugoslav federalism. This is why the League of Communists in practice must work constantly for the autonomy of the provinces and for the unity of the republic on the basis of the Constitution and for the development of Yugoslav federalism on the basis of the SFRY constitution.

II

1. The Serbian League of Communists must set in motion a resolute action for the implementation and further elaboration of the constitutional concept of socialist self-management as a basis for the solution of current economic and political problems and for opening the prospect of further all-round development. The broadest possible pooling of labor and resources among organizations of associated labor is the essential condition for building unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

2. The League of Communists must firmly oppose all tendencies towards autarchic economic and social development, manifestations of violation of income links and economic trends, various pressures upon associated labor and all other aspirations which lead to weakening community as the basis of society. The struggle for self-managing association in the economy is one of the most important factors in the struggle for unity of the working class, for brotherhood and unity and equality of the nations and nationalities in modern social conditions.

3. Also essential for the faster linkage of associated labor on the bases of self-management agreement-making is a greater degree of cooperation and joint operation of the organs of the republic and provinces, more rapid agreement-making and contracting an economic policy of mutual interest. "Agreements on the development of activities of mutual interest ratified by the social plan of the Socialist Republic of Serbia for 1981-85 should be adopted with the full participation of associated labor within the scheduled period provided for by the resolution on the policy of realizing the Serbian social plan in 1982."

4. The problems of Kosovo's socio-economic development are particularly highlighted. With the adoption of the "Political Platform for LCY Action in Developing Socialist Self-Management, Brotherhood and Unity and Togetherness in Kosovo," the basic actions have been confirmed for the action of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in this sphere, too. The realization of the tasks in the platform demands direct action on the part of the League of Communists in organizations of associate labor and in institutions of the political system. Systematic work is essential in order that the envisaged programs of development in Kosovo are implemented fully on the basis of association of labor and means of Kosovo organizations of associated labor with organizations of associated labor from other areas of Serbia and from the country as a whole.

Proceeding from the obligations and responsibilities of the Socialist Republic of Serbia for Kosovo's socio-economic development, it is essential that the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the assemblies of the socialist autonomous provinces adopt as rapidly as possible an agreement on joint policy measures to stimulate Kosovo's accelerated development.

5. The existing problems which have come to light in the activities of joint interest (the electrical industry and power engineering as a whole, transportation, water power engineering) must be resolved in accordance with the bases of the socioeconomic system established in the Constitution and the law on associated labor. This is first and foremost the task of communists in organizations of associated labor and in the self-managing interest communities of those activities. The participation of sociopolitical communities should be in accordance with their obligations and responsibilities as established by the Constitution. The measures of the sociopolitical communities should stimulate direct agreement-making by associated labor.

6. Essential for the faster self-management linkage and association of the economy in the provinces, republic and the country as a whole is the appropriate degree of organization and more committed action on the part of economic chambers, cooperative federations and other self-managing associations. An agreement between the economic chambers in the republic and the socialist autonomous provinces must ensure on a long-term basis a form for their level of organization and cooperation which would stimulate the broader linkage of the economy and would open up new opportunities for economic development.

7. The system of social planning in the Socialist Republic of Serbia must express and strengthen community in the republic, proceeding from the self-management role and position of working people and from the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the republic and the province, established by the Constitution, in the sphere of directing and defining the policy of socioeconomic development.

The republic's social plan, in the section in which economic policy of joint interest for the entire republic and guidelines and frameworks for establishing measures to implement that policy are laid down, above all must be a joint self-managing act of associated labor, of other subjects of self-managing planning and also of the competent organs of the republic and provinces, as provided for in the Constitution.

The Serbian League of Communists Central Committee advocates that the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo independently arrange their system of social planning and, in accordance with the Constitution, settle questions of the social plan of the republic or the social plans of the provinces.

Proceeding from self-managing independence, responsibility and the rights and obligations of all planning subjects, the social plan of the republic should be the plan of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a whole, in that section by which it establishes an economic policy of joint interest for the republic and the autonomous provinces.

8. It is necessary to adopt as soon as possible the law on the republic's social plan, by proceeding from the obligations stemming from the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and ideopolitical orientations on the decisive position of the working people and of associated labor in the sphere of self-managing planning. The role of the plan must be directed primarily at the associating process, at affirmation of the economic policy of joint interest and thus also at strengthening togetherness on the foundations of self-management.

III

1. The strengthening of delegate relations presupposes the activity of the League of Communists and of other sociopolitical organizations as factors of social consciousness and synthesis necessary in order that the numerous self-managing interests are expressed and coordinated and in order that the politicization of one-sided interests are overcome as well as to ensure the general social interest. The point of departure must always be the authentic interests of workers and working people expressed in basic organizations of associated labor and all basic cells of society.

The League of Communists of Serbia will decisively commit itself to the speedier implementation and development of the delegate system and delegate relations in social practice. In this lies one of the essential preconditions for strengthening togetherness in the republic, for encouraging all the forms of self-managing linkage and cooperation, for more successfully overcoming isolationism as well as for struggling against etatist, centralist and separatist tendencies.

2. The assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia should consistently implement its constitutional role and functions in the republic. Decisionmaking in the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia should be to a greater extent the expression of self-managing agreement-reaching and consultations by all social factors in the republic. With the consistent implementation of the principles and provisions of the Constitution as well as of the principles of collective work and responsibility, it should be ensured that the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia be the venue of delegate decisionmaking and democratic agreement-reaching and negotiations on all issues and relations of joint interest for the republic as a whole. It is, therefore, necessary that the organizing and work of the Assembly by realized in such a way as to strengthen continually the role of the delegates and the influence of the delegate base in all the stages of coordinating attitudes, adoption and implementation of decisions.

What is particularly significant is the consistent and timely involvement of the Assembly of the socialist autonomous provinces in implementing the provisions of the Constitution on the unified way of settling relations in the whole of the territory of the republic and on settling relations by agreement-reaching on the basis of Article 301 of the Constitution on issues of joint interests. To this end, the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and other relevant organs in the republic should carry out continuous cooperation with the assemblies of the socialist autonomous provinces and with relevant organs in the socialist autonomous provinces.

The rule of the delegates in the decision-making process in the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as laid down by the Constitution, is implemented on the basis of the attitudes and guidelines of their delegate base.

It is necessary to develop more speedily and to affirm the practical forms of the cooperation of the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia with the assemblies of the socialist autonomous provinces for the purpose of more efficiently solving questions of joint interest. It is necessary to implement much more practically than up to now the cohesive and motivating role of the League of Communists in the delegate system. The League of Communists organs in municipalities, provinces and the republic must, for the purpose of more fruitful and more efficient work in delegate assemblies, develop further the practice of setting in train debates at the SAWP as the front of organized socialist forces and in the assemblies of sociopolitical communities on a series of current social issues and find, together with other participants, relevant social solutions.

In view of the complex nature of the system of agreement-reaching and decision-making in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, it is necessary that the role of the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists be manifested more fully. The Central Committee should work out the basis for the work of delegates of the Serbian League of Communists in the republican conference of the Serbian SAWP. Working ties of the Central Committee with the League of Communist organs in the provinces and in particular the ties and cooperation of politico-executive bodies, which have so far been insufficient, will contribute to the speedier elimination of the stagnation in work and to the more efficient activity of the Assembly.

The Executive Council of the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the republican organ of administration should implement continuous cooperation with the Executive Council of the socialist autonomous provinces and with the provincial organs of administration, both regarding proposing issues which should be regulated in a unified manner and issues of joint interest which should be discussed at the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as well as regarding the implementation and monitoring of the laws and other social decisions by which relations in the public are settled in a unified manner.

The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, all its working bodies and in particular the commission for constitutional questions, should be involved to an even greater extent in order that dilemmas and disagreements which make the implementation of constitutional provisions and the implementation of the constitutional functions of the republic difficult, are eliminated on time. In this activity the commission should develop regular cooperation with the relevant organs of the socialist autonomous provinces.

A significant contribution to the development and enrichment of togetherness and to the development of the socioeconomic and political system in the republic should be made by the republic and provincial social councils, through joint research, initiatives and creative preparation of the foundations for resolving current social issues. It is also necessary to enrich the cooperation between republican and provincial social councils.

A broader use of the constitutional possibilities for the responsible adoption of the laws which would be applied uniformly on the whole territory of the republic would also contribute considerably to the unity of the republic, to its cohesion and in particular to the development of togetherness in it on the foundations of social self-management. The League of Communists will work toward the greater use of these possibilities in line with the interests of organizations of associated labor and of other self-managing organizations and communities in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in the socialist autonomous provinces, as expressed in a self-managing manner.

3. In order that the constitutional functions of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as the organ of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, be implemented, it is necessary to ensure that it discussed and makes decisions -- within the framework of its rights and responsibilities laid down by the Constitution and the law -- on all issues of interest for the republic as a whole. The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia should discuss on time issues of general significance for the republic as a whole, propose their discussion and ways of resolving them in the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and other relevant organs of the republic and contribute even more, with its conclusions and attitudes, to the formulation of the policy, adoption and implementation of the laws and other social decisions of joint interest for the republic.

Experience shows that it is necessary for the Presidency to implement regularly, at its own initiative or at the initiative of other organs and organizations of the republic or of the presidencies of the socialist autonomous provinces, its function, laid down by the Constitution, of coordinating attitudes with the autonomous provinces on issues which are of general interest for the republic as a whole and propose relevant solutions on these issues.

4. What is of great significance for the implementation of socialist self-managing togetherness in the republic is to establish and implement the cadre policy, which will ensure the relevant representation of cadres from the provinces in the republican organs. These issues should be settled by social agreement.

5. The unified republican legislation which is applied throughout the republic represents a significant factor of strenthening and developing the unity of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of togetherness in it on the foundation of socialist self-management.

In the next period it is necessary to ensure adequate and timely interpretation and application of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the practice of the republican and provincial organs. The specific features of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of the socialist autonomous provinces must be fully taken into consideration in federal regulations.

6. The further socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection, strengthening of responsibility, mutual cooperation and coordination of all exponents of the rights and obligations in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection represent a permanent task for the League of Communists of Serbia and of the League of Communists of autonomous provinces and our lasting orientation in strengthening the defense forces and the defense system.

It is necessary to quickly pass the law on all-people's defense, the individual provisions of which will be applied uniformly throughout the republic according to Article 300 of the Constitution.

League of Communists members in the republican and provincial organs are duty-bound, in line with the constitutional position of the republic and of the socialist autonomous province, in line with the law which settles the issues and the relations for the entire territory of the republic and in line with the needs of togetherness in implementing the unified system of all-people's defense and social self-protection of the SFRY, to set in motion the initiatives and to speed up the work concerned with working out and coordinating the development plans of all-people's defense, social self-protection and defense plans, as well as with organizing and implementing other joint activities in this sphere which are of interest to the republic as a whole.

What is necessary is the full involvement of the League of Communists in having social self-protection develop more speedily as a function of self-managing society, as the right and responsibility of the working people and citizens, organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities, sociopolitical organizations and sociopolitical communities to protect their self-managing position, their freedoms and rights, their free social development and constitutional system.

7. By proceeding from the rights and responsibilities of the republic and socialist autonomous province as laid down by the Constitution in the sphere of the protection of the order established by the Constitution, mutual relations and the method of coordinating the work of the state security services of interest to the republic as a whole, as well as the conditions and the method of discharging these functions, should be regulated more precisely by law and other acts.

In order to create conditions for uniform activity in cases of significant interest for the republic as a whole and the provinces being threatened, greater unity of the activity of security services, primarily of the state security services, is necessary; furthermore, also needed is a more developed mutual cooperation, an extension of mutual assistance, formation of joint services and organs through agreements, timely mutual information and business activity by relevant organs and security services of the republic and provinces on the basis of consent, particularly through unified assessments of the security situation and working out of joint programs and plans of activity. In line with its responsibility in the system of all people's defense and social self-protection the committee for all-people's defense and social self-protection of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the commitees for all-people's defense and social self-protection of the Socialist Autonomous provinces should implement cooperation agreements, and mutual information on all issues of joint interest for the republic and autonomous provinces.

8. In the implementation of the constituional rights of the republics and provinces -- that they develop, within the framework of Yugoslavia's unified foreign policy, cooperation with organs and organizations of other states and international organizations -- it is necessary that the organs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of the socialist autonomous provinces develop mutual cooperation, agreements and mutual information, and guide and encourage the cooperation of organizations of associated labor and of other self-managing organizations and communities, municipalities and other social subjects which participate in carrying out international economic, scientific, educational, cultural and technical cooperation.

For this purpose the League of Communists will commit itself to having this cooperation continuously promoted and enriched by fresh contents and to having the exponents of international cooperation in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in the socialist autonomous provinces conclude, on the basis of joint interest, relevant agreements and accords.

In the sphere of international visits made by organs of the republic and of autonomous provinces, it is necessary to achieve a higher degree of coordination and mutual information, and this also implies the working out of joint programs.

9. The democratization and socialization of relations in the sphere of education, science and culture demand that communists, in daily social practice, work toward the transformation of these spheres on the foundations of socialist self-management.

It is particularly significant that joint actions and research in the sphere of education, science and culture be encouraged and that funds for the achievements of more extensive cultural projects and scientific research in the republic be pooled on the basis of self-management. Self-managing interest communities in the provinces and in the republic should build long-term social, material and cultural-political foundations of cooperation concerning ventures of broader significance. Only on such foundations can real ties between scientific institutions, universities, cultural institutions, academies and professional associations be strengthened.

Through greater cooperation in the educational sphere, obstacles (in tuition programs and enrolment policy) which make the movement of young people difficult and which artificially restrict them in their choice of profession and vocation and thus also in employment, must be eliminated.

Through joint work, various conservative solutions and the still present nationalistic deposits in education can be eliminated more quickly and high-quality textbooks based on Marxism prepared.

By proceeding from this, it is necessary to intensify the activity concerned with the coordination of the enrollment policy, in particular in higher education to coordinate tuition plans and programs, to use textbooks also from other environments and to start with the working out of joint textbooks for individual subjects in basic and specialized education through pooling of labor, resources and cadres.

Such work has great significance from the point of view of the need for the young people being educated in the spirit of brotherhood and unity, equality of nations and nationalities and Yugoslav socialist patriotism and being trained for creative participation in the development of self-management.

Many of these issues cannot be fully resolved only within the framework of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; they also call for joint work, for agreement-reaching and negotiations in the whole of the country. Communists should advocate that joint interest, too, should be sought and found in the cooperation of numerous social factors.

To develop cultural cooperation is the fundamental need of our community. The culture of nationalities should be present in a living form not only within the narrow areas where the nationalities live, but also on the broader area of our republic and the entire country as the genuine value of our present-day and of our future in togetherness. This represents an essential condition for getting to know one another better, for the mutual influence of cultures, for the overcoming of nationalistic aversions and of provincialist isolationism as regards the cultural achievements created in Yugoslavia as a whole.

10. Communists in public information media -- in the press, radio and television -- are dutybound to implement the editorial policy of their media in the spirit of these conclusions and thus make their contribution to the unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the entire Yugoslav community. League of Communists organs and organizations should intensify the ideopolitical responsibility for the consistent implementation of the role of public information media as the factors of the political system through objective and comprehensive information of the working people and citizens. The League of Communists of Serbia and the League of Communists of the provinces should advocate critical analysis of the activity of public information media in every environment. Communists in public information media are dutybound to fight for socialist self-managing orientations of public media. Continuous critical examination of the activity of public information media is necessary and it should be implemented in the socialist alliance and in social councils of public media. An essential condition of the responsible and meaningful information on these issues is the full public nature of the work of the organs, bodies and institutions which participate in resolving these issues.

IV

1. The Central Committee is unanimous in its conviction that it is necessary for the League of Communists of Serbia, the League of Communists of Vojvodina and the League of Communists of Kosovo, as component parts of the League of Communists of Serbia, to embark on decisive and unified action in order that the problems which put a brake on the implementation of togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia can be eliminated on time in a principled and democratic manner in every sphere of our social and economic practice.

Successful struggle against all forms of isolationism within narrow frameworks can be achieved only by a unified ideopolitical approach to current and long-term problems of society and by the entire League of Communists of Serbia being linked by action. The League of Communists of Vojvodina and the League of Communists of Kosovo are parts of the unified League of Communists of Yugoslavia but they are at the same time also parts of the League of Communists of Serbia. These two components must permeate one another and complement one another in daily action. By proceeding from the principle of democratic centralism, laid down by the statutes of the LCY, the League of Communists of Serbia and the League of Communists of the provinces, the unity of the League of Communists of Serbia as an entity and the independence and responsibility of the League of Communists of Kosovo and of the League of Communists of Vojvodina should be fully manifested in the work of the League of Communists of Serbia. This unity must be built also in the concrete action on the foundations of the position and responsibilities of the League of Communists established by the Constitution.

The responsibility of the League of Communists must be manifested through a series of concrete initiatives of the central and of the provincial committees and of other organs of the League of Communists of Serbia by which the action unity of the entire League of Communists of Serbia will be built.

It is necessary to develop true action and continuous working ties and cooperation of the republic and provincial organs of the League of Communists in the formulation of political attitudes and in their consistent implementation and thus create the best possible atmosphere in mutual relations.

The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia must adapt more efficiently its method of work and information system in the League of Communists to this basic political task, by ensuring the unity of activity in those elements of work which are of essential significance for the unity of the League of Communists in the republic. All League of Communists organs have the obligation to continuously advocate that jointly adopted attitudes be implemented in practice and that the action unity of the League of Communists of Serbia be implemented, that the public nature of work and full respect of the principles of democratic centralism are ensured.

2. The activity of sociopolitical organizations is a significant factor in building the unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. In line with the place and role which they have in our political system, it is very important that though their activity, the authentic interests of various basic organizations are manifested and that solutions for many issues of joint interest for the entire republic are sought in a democratic debate. Decisions adopted by delegate bodies at all levels should be preceded by broad debates in sociopolitical organizations (the Socialist Alliance, the Confederation of Trade Unions, the League of Socialist youth, the Federation of Veterans' Associations). The basic role of the Socialist Alliance as the broadest organization of the working masses and all organized socialist social forces lies in fact in building the political foundation for the delegate decision-making.

Organs of these organizations at republican and provincial levels, through their organizing and working method, should manifest the entire breadth of interests of the working people and the democratic nature of the work in coordinating these interests as well as the independence of sociopolitical organizations in the provinces.

The Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists considers it to be impermissible that statutory provisions on the composition and election of organs of sociopolitical organizations in the republic should be unilaterally changed, where this has taken place without the relevant democratic debate on the membership and organizations. The communists therefore, must commit themselves to reexamining the statutory changes which have been carried out or which are in progress. As regards the question of complementing, that is of changing the statutes, there should be full coordination and synchronization of the work of organs of sociopolitical organizations in the republics and provinces, coordination of the principles of organizing with the statutes of sociopolitical organizations of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia.

In the work of the organs of the Socialist Alliance, of the Confederation of Trade Unions, the activity of the broadest membership should be manifested. On this basis, the cooperation between republican and provincial organs of sociopolitical organizations too will gain in breadth and quality. Togetherness will be built on the specific issues arising in living practice. In this way the activity of sociopolitical organizations will increasingly contribute to the self-managing integration in our republic and become an irreplaceable factor of the coordination of interests.

What is also of significance for the development of togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia on the foundations of socialist self-management is the cooperation as well as the various forms of linking up the activities of social organizations and citizens' associations. In the broad field of the involvement and work of these self-managing organizations and associations there are plenty of contents of joint interest for citizens and working people in the whole of the republic and this should be the basis of taking joint actions, of linking up and of comprehensive cooperation.

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The Serbian League of Communists will fight decisively for the consistent implementation of the constitutional functions of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of the Socialist Autonomous Provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo, which are component parts of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and constituent elements of the Yugoslav Federation. The basic directions along which new solutions will be found and social practice developed will be based on the development of self-managing relations, the affirmation of the constitutional autonomy of the provinces and on the constitutional togetherness and unity of the republic. Along this road, the Serbian League of Communists as a whole, and the League of Communists of Vojvodina and the League of Communists of Kosovo will decisively oppose etatist, nationalistic, technobureaucratic, centralist, separatist and other antiself-managing and enemy activities.

The Serbian League of Communists and its organs bear the greatest responsibility to the working people and the social community for the consistent implementation of the Constitution which will, in direct social practice, continually strengthen togetherness, cohesion and unity on the foundations of self-management and of equality of the nations and nationalities, along the course of Comrade Tito and the LCY. The implementation of the constitutional obligations and responsibilities of the republics and provinces in the service of the development of socialist self-management and the further affirmation of the working class interests must, therefore, be the real social content of this struggle.

"The basic thing is to eliminate the obstacles along the road of the further development of socialist democracy, develop the initiative of the working masses and strengthen the unity of the working class. In resolving these problems, the Serbian League of Communists will contribute best to the strengthening of the SFRY, the fraternal community of equal nations and nationalities."

The Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists binds all organs and organizations, all members of the League of Communists in the republic to make creative and constructive efforts in their daily activities and work which will contribute to the breadth and quality of numerous activities and self-managing processes in strengthening and developing brotherhood and unity, equality of nations and nationalities and unity and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the whole of the country.

The Central Committee binds the Central Committee Presidium of the Serbian League of Communists to monitor the implementation of these conclusions and to inform the Central Committee regularly about it.

These conclusions were adopted at the session of the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists on 13 January 1982.

## BRIEFS

WOUNDED NAMIBIANS -- Luanda, 9 Jan (TANJUG) -- A group of fifty-nine wounded Namibians has been sent by a special plane from Luanda to Yugoslavia for medical treatment. A group of severely wounded Namibians, victims of brutal South African air and land forces' raids on Namibian refugee camps in Angola, is involved. Besides medical treatment, the wounded Namibians will be enabled to rehabilitate in various specialised Yugoslav institutions. Yugoslav Ambassador to Angola Dimitrije Babic has delivered, on behalf of the Yugoslav Federation of Veterans' Associations, a shipment of humanitarian aid to Namibian fighters. The aid consists of a contingent of invalid chairs with spare parts and various pharmaceuticals. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 9 Jan 82 LD]

SAWPY-ITALIAN DELEGATION TALKS -- Yesterday in Belgrade, a delegation of the SAWPY Federal Conference headed by Kolj Siroka, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, held talks with a delegation of the Italian Social Democratic Party headed by Pietro Longo, the party's secretary. The two delegations exchanged views on the current political and socioeconomic situation in their countries and the activities of their respective organizations. They expressed their mutual aspiration to further advance cooperation between the SAWPY and the Italian Social Democratic Party. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Dec 81 p 2 AU]